PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, JANUARY 30-31, 1982

Established 1887

Is Planned By Reagan aly's most feared terrorist organization, may have suffered the most stumning blow in its 11-year histonian blow in the property of the property of

No. 39,776

By Lee Lescaze Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON - President Reagan will make his first trip to Europe since taking office to at-lend summit meetings in Verseilles and Brussels and to meet with Pope John Paul II in Rome, the White House said Friday.

The president will begin his weeklong trip at the economic summit meeting of leaders of the industrialized nations, which this year will be held in Versailles June

President François Mitterrand Reagan unity call provokes debate among European business mana-gers and officials. Page 2.

of France will host the conference which also will be attended by the leaders of Canada, Italy, West

Germany, Japan and Britain, Mr. Reagan will travel to Rome June 7 at the invitation of the Italian government and will meet with Italian President Sandro Pertini, as well as have an audience with the

Mr. Reagan and the pope correspond regularly and their contacts have become more frequent - including a telephone conversation - since the imposition of martial law in Poland Dec. 13. Both men survived shooting attacks last year.

The trip will end with a meeting of NATO leaders in Brussels June 9 and 10. White House deputy press secretary Larry M. Speakes said that this will be the first meeting of the heads of government of the NATO alliance since 1978. "The idea for the NATO summit arose out of two recent ministerial-level meetings," Mr. Speakes said.

Mr. Reagan sees the NATO meeting as an opportunity for the alliance to "shape its response to this decade's challenges," the White House said. The Polish crisis is certain to be a major item on

During his visit to Europe Mr. Reagan also plans to spend some time in Paris where he will meet with Mr. Mitterrand in an effort to persuade France to play a larger role in NATO, officials said.

The only previous trips outside the United States that Mr. Reagan has taken as president were to Canada and Mexico. Last summer he attended the 1981 economic summit meeting in Ottawa and last fall he flew to Cancun for the meeting on international develop-ment that brought together leaders of rich and poor nations.

UN Opens Session on Golan

The Associated Press
UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. —
The UN General Assembly opened an emergency session Friday meant to bypass the U.S. veto of Security Council sanctions against Israel for its annexation of the Golan Heights. Ismat T. Kittani, of Iraq, the president of the 157-nation assembly's regular session, called the emergency session

Hosni Mubarak was quoted Friday as saying that the Soviet Union would eventually have the

paci ion would eventually have a role to of Mo play in the Middle East peace pro-

ASCICE cess and that he envisaged a time when relations between Cairo and

President Anwar Sadat.

Moscow would return to normal.

The statements, published by the semi-official newspaper Al-

Ahram, were a new indication that Egypt wants to maintain a more

balanced relationship with the big

powers than it had under the late

Al-Ahram quoted extracts from

an interview given by Mr. Mu-

barak to Italian television before

June Trip Rescue Is Setback to Brigades

To Europe Discipline, Fighting Spirit of Terrorists Appear to Wane

By Henry Tanner New York Times Service ROME - The Red Brigades, It-

ry when policemen burst into a Padua apartment Thursday and li-berated Brig. Gen. James L. Dozier unharmed despite the presence of five armed terrorists.

The kidnapping of Gen. Dozier, who was held 42 days, was the most ambitious operation by the Red Brigades since they abducted former Premier Aldo Moro in March, 1978, and killed him 54 days better days later.

Recently there have been signs that discipline and the fighting spirit in the leftist terrorist organization have been waning and in-fighting between factions increas-ing. The presumed purpose of the Dozier kidnapping was to demonstrate to the Italian public — and perhaps to the organization's own members — that the Red Brigades still had the power to carry out large-scale operations, which re-quire coordination with terrorist forces in other parts of Italy.

The way that Gen. Dozier was freed pointed up two major weaknesses of the Red Brigades. Its members are no longer fighting it out with their weapons when ization was poised to strike in a they are cornered by police, and major operation in Rome, possibly

store of information about the organization, which they had been unable to infiltrate in the past.

The signs indicate the police were led to their hiding place by information from captured or defecting members of the Red Bri-

Since Gen. Dozier's abduction on Dec. 17, more than 20 persons accused of belonging either to the Red Brigades or to Front Line, a related, smaller terrorist group, have been arrested. Many of them were willing to give information to

NEWS ANALYSIS

the authorities and give it quickly, according to police sources. It was through such information that Giovanni Senzani, described as a leading member of the Red Brigades, was surprised and captured without a fight in a small student apartment in a suburb of

Rome on Jan. 9. The former uni-

versity professor, although armed,

The police were led to his hideout by testimony from two terrorist suspects arrested only a day earlier in Rome, according to Rome officials. Mr. Senzani was captured at a time when his organ-

the security forces now have a in an effort to draw the police store of information about the or-Dozier in northern Italy.

The two men arrested in Rome were heavily armed and were sit-ting in a car in front of the home Cesare Romiti, a leading figure in the Italian Association of Industrialists. Police believe they were planning to kill him. Two other spected terrorists who were waiting there escaped.

Mr. Senzaru was a respected professor of criminology at the University of Florence until he went underground early last year. His identity as a member of the Red Brigades was established only then. He had had access to prisons and had attended high-level international conferences on justice and criminality. Three Italian mag-istrates who had attended a concert with him in Madrid were later shot by terrorists. The tactics of the Red Brigades

have gone through several phases over the years. The kidnapping and killing of Moro was an outright bid for power: The terrorists failed to gain their objective, which was to break down national political institutions

and touch off a civil war. They also failed in their attempt to set up an (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



Brig. Gen. James L. Dozier embraces his wife, Judith, during a news conference Friday at the U.S. Army base at Vicenza, Italy.

23 Red Brigades Suspects Arrested in Follow-Up Raid

From Agency Dispatches
VICENZA, Italy — Italian pofice Friday followed up their freeing of U.S. Brig. Gen. James L. Dozier by arresting 23 more suspected members of the Red Bri-

The Padua police chief who gave the order for Thursday's successful raid said that Antonio Savasta, already on the wanted list, was among five guerrillas captured in the 90-second swoop on a Padua apartment where Gen. Dozier was

Mr. Savasta, 27, from Rome, had been sought in connection with previous kidnappings and murders by the Brigades. He was sentenced in his absence Thursday to 30 years in prison on charges arising from a gun battle with po-

lice in Cagliari, Sardinia, in Febru-ary, 1980.

The police said the continuing

roundup of the Red Brigades in the Venice region had led to 23 arrests and a rich haul of documents about plans to attack NATO permagistrates, police and Gianfranco Corrias, the head of

the Padua police, said the other guerrillas seized Thursday were Emilia Libera, who was also sentenced for her part in the Cagliari shootout with Mr. Savasta, Cesare Dilenardo, Emanuela Frascella and Giovanni Ciucci.

Mr. Savasta has also been named in press reports as the armorer of the Red Brigades, reportedly having smuggled weapons into Italy from Lebanon.

Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, right, pointed out portraits of former West German chancellors to French Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy during their meeting Friday at the chancellery in Bonn.

United States. Mr. Muharak will Salam Zayyat and 16 others decision to allow the 66 to return leave Saturday for a trip to Italy, accused of involvement in the al-

leged Soviet-inspired plot.
Mr. Mubarak was reported Fri-

day as saying that as a major pow-er, the Soviet Union had a role to

play in the Middle East peace pro-

at an advanced stage of the pro-cess, I' he said. The president add-ed: "There will come a time when

our relations will return to normal

One concrete result of the thaw in relations between Cairo and

Moscow is that Egypt will allow the return of 66 Soviet technicians.

They will be involved in construc-

Al-Ahram said Friday that the

and will be on an equal footing.

"But in our view, this will come

Gen. Dozier said his freedom was "the most precious gift" and that his rescue from the Red Brigades was largely the result of the

"power of prayer."

The 50-year-old general, clean shaven and clad in a green dress uniform, also paid a glowing tribute to Italian security forces who freed him Thursday after 42 days spent in captivity. "As a military officer, I would

very much like to have people like this under my command when the going gets tough," Gen. Dozier He spoke to reporters gathered

at the U.S. military base in this northern Italian city. He did not answer questions, explaining that he was still being debriefed by Itallan and American authorities.

The officer said nothing about \$16,000 in lire, false identity docuthe time he spent in captivity. He appeared relaxed and gestured repeatedly to make his points.

Before he met with the press, a spokesman, Lt. Gen. Col. Jack Barham, said that the general had not been physically mistreated and was "sufficiently fed" during the

Professionalism Praised

Gen. Dozier praised the "speed and precision" with which the Italians carried out the rescue. "It could not have been done with greater professionalism," he said. No shots were fired in the rescue,

the police said. Submachine guns, hand grenades, packages of plastic explo-sive, the equivalent of about ments and an "archive" of information about people living in Venice were reportedly found by the police in the raid.

They would not say how they

knew where Gen. Dozier was being held. But a U.S. official said police had captured some members of the group of Red Brigades that were bolding the general, and one of

The Padua police chief said the terrorists "were taken completely by surprise. I gave the order to move in when the gate to the apartment block was left open."

Pasquale Zappone, Verona's po-lice chief, said the general could "certainly have come to a bad

Bonn and Paris Reject Sanctions on Moscow

BONN - France and West Germany jointly rejected economic sanctions Friday against the Soviet Union over the Polish crisis.

Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy of France said at a news conference after talks with Chancellor Helmut Schmidt that sanctions would mean "accepting the idea of an economic blockade...which is in a way a grave act; it is an act of

He defended France's agreement of last weekend to buy Soviet gas for 25 years and said this should not be linked to France's solidarity with the Polish people and condemnation of human rights violations.

The United States has urged its NATO allies to join it in imposing economic sanctions against the So-viet Union, imposed Dec. 29 by President Reagan. But there has not been any unified stand by the alliance members.

NATO foreign ministers, meeting Jan. 11 in Brussels, warned Moscow in a communique that economic relations with Poland and the Soviet Union are bound to be affected" if the crisis in Poland continues. But the statement left action up to each ally "in accordance with its own situation and

Mr. Schmidt said he noted no difference in the two countries' ap-proach to what he called the Polish tragedy, or toward the Soviet Un-

Mr. Mauroy said the Polish crisis, where differences of approach have troubled the close French-West German friendship in the last month, was the central theme of

Bonn's cautious attitude to martial law in Warsaw was strongly criticized in the French media, and some newspapers accused Mr. Schmidt of appeasing the Kremlin. Bonn government sources said the French gas deal, the first major East-West trade agreement since

relieve West Germany's position of relative isolation within the Western alliance. France is expected to

the Polish crackdown, had helped

Poland releases statistics showing that its national income last year declined to its 1974 level. Page 2.

buy 8 billion cubic meters of gas a year for 25 years.

Commenting on reports that Paris was blocking a European Economic Community move to toughen credit terms for the Soviet Union, Mr. Mauroy said France had reserved its position and the government had not yet made a

The EEC member states were to have decided Tuesday on a proposal for more expensive credit for the Soviet Union from Western industrial states. The vote, however, was delayed by French officials who were concerned about the effects the move might have on French exports to the Soviet Un-

The proposal would involve upgrading the Soviet Union to the category of advanced industrial state, instead of intermediate state as at present. This would mean a rise in interest rates to 11 percent from 10.5 percent for loans from two to five years and to 11.25 percent from 11 for leans from five to

Haig Doubtful Of Early Accord On Autonomy

By Don Oberdorfer

Washington Post Service LONDON — Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. has con-cluded that there is no realistic possibility of an Israeli-Egyptian agreement on Palestinian autonomy before Israel returns the final occupied portion of the Sinai Peninsula to Egypt on April 25.

Mr. Haig's assessment was made known as he flew home from his second Middle East mission in two weeks. These talks, centering on the stalled autonomy negotiations, amounted to the first intense involvement by Mr. Haig and the Reagan administration in the difficult diplomacy of the Arab-Israeli

dispute.
Far from being discouraged, however, Mr. Haig appeared satisfied that his introduction to Middle East diplomacy had reversed movement toward antipathy between Israel and Egypt. Reporters aboard his plane were told that this rising tension, in Mr. Haig's view, had not only blocked progress in the autonomy negotiations but endangered the political basis for the hard-won peace between the two former enemies.

Part of the reason for the buildup of tension, officials conceded, was the relative inactivity of the United States in Middle East diplomacy in recent months. Mr. Haig had planned to become in-volved last fall but was impeded by other difficulties, including congressional resistance to the sale of reconnaissance planes to Saudi Arabia, the assassination of President Anwar Sadat of Egypt and Israel's annexation of the Golan

Uncertainties in Israel about Egypt's policies after the return of the Sinai, and in Egypt about whether Israel would give back the land, were compounded by uncertainty in both countries about the Reagan administration's intentions, officials said.

Mr. Haig believes his trip two weeks ago to "find facts" in the autonomy dispute, and his latest trip preliminary recommendations, helped eliminate this uncertainty, according to the senior official who briefed reporters.

Mr. Haig brings a few achievements back with him. During discussions in Jerusalem, Prime Minister Menachem Begin of Israel is said to have finally approved the basis for the participation by Britain, France, the Netherlands and Italy in the multinational force to police the Sinai after Israel returns

it to Egypt.

nations had been held up for many weeks by a dispute with Israel about the wording of their agreements to participate. The Israeli Cabinet is now expected to formally approve European participation unday. Mr. Haig was also said to be

about to resolve a dispute over navigational rights in the Strait of Tiran, west of the Sinai, which connects the Gulf of Aqaba with the Red Sea. This will be guaranteed by the multinational force, according to a resolution worked out

in recent days.

As part of its assurance to Egypt, the Reagan administration is preparing to increase U.S. military and substantially. After being about \$500 million annually for several years, the aid was raised to \$900 million in the current budget. Now, in response to pleas from

Washington and Israel are said to question the effectiveness of Amsador Samuel Lewis. Page 2.

President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt, a further increase to about \$1.3 billion is likely.

As for the Palestinian autonomy negotiations, Mr. Haig claimed only slight progress. "It's been slow," he said on leaving Cairo on Thursday morning. [Mr. Haig flew unexpectedly to

London from Cairo at the request of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain to discuss his recent talks with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko in Geneva, The Associated Press reported from London.]

But Mr. Haig believes that the focus of the autonomy discussions has shifted from an examination of differences to a search for solu-tions. He also expressed hope, though not confidence, that the current activity, especially in the focus of attention before the Sinai return, can remove or sharply reduce some long-standing difference

Mr. Haig announced that he has picked Richard Fairbanks, who was congressional relations for the State Department during Mr. Haig's first year, as special U.S. negotiator for autonomy. Officials described Mr. Fairbanks' lack of experience or involvement in Middle East politics as an advantage because he is not suspected of bias

by either side.

Mr. Haig held out the possibility
of further direct involvement and future trips to move the negotiations along, if needed, but he does not plan any further trips immedi-



P.V. Narasimha Rao, India's minister of external affairs.

In Voice and Spirit, FDR Journeys Back to Capitol Hill Hushed Chamber Hears Roosevelt's Words Again on 100th Anniversary of His Birth

of Egyptian economic interest and that, so far, no contacts had taken place on what it called the political

level. But this did not mean that

Egypt was not ready to make such contacts, the paper's political edi-

Al-Ahram said that Egypt wel-

comed cooperation with any country, as long as it did not affect

Egyptian sovereignty. Earlier this week Mr. Mubarak

said in an interview with a West

German magazine that he consid-

ered that an exchange of ambassa-

dors between Egypt and the Soviet

Union was inevitable. Cairo has

not had an ambassador in Moscow

By Marjorie Hunter New York Times Service

Mubarak Sees Soviet Role in Mideast Peace

leave Saturday for a trip to Italy, France, the United States, Britain

Union have been poor since 1972, when Sadat expelled 17,000 Soviet

military and technical advisers and

ordered a drastic cut in the Soviet

Soviet ambassador and six other

Soviet diplomats, accusing them of

involvement in an anti-government

But in December, Egypt's prosecutor-general dropped charges for lack of evidence against former

Egyptian Deputy Premier Abdel

Just before Sadat's assassination last October, he expelled the last remaining 1,000 Soviet experts, the

Egypt's relations with the Soviet

and West Germany.

diplomatic staff here.

WASHINGTON — Franklin D. Roosevelt came back to Capitol Hill, in voice and in spirit, evoking laughter, applause and even a tear or two from a gathering of a few who once knew him and others too young to remember.

The voice that once gave the nation a new hope echoed again Thursday through the hushed House chamber at a joint session of Congress marking the 100th anniversary of his birth, which is Sat-

Standing where his father had often spoken and where, just two days before, President Reagan had addressed another joint session of not been content with attacks on

Congress, James Roosevelt told the crowd overflowing the vast chamber:

me, or on my wife or on my sons.

No. not content with that, they now include my little dog, Fala."

"My father's era was the era of radio...It was not his face or his figure that fixed his personality and character in the mind of the American people - it was his voice." And there was the voice, on tape but sounding so live.

"I see one-third of a nation ill-housed, ill-clad, ill-nourished."

"The only thing we have to fear "Yesterday, Dec. 7, 1941 date which will live in infamy."

"These Republican leaders have

Roosevelt died April 12, 1945. The next day, he was to have delivcred a speech at an annual Jefferson Day Dinner. Thursday, James

Roosevelt read excerpts from that "I ask you to keep the faith. And to you, and to all Americans who dedicate themselves with us to making of an abiding peace, I say: The only limit to our realization of tomorrow will be our doubts of today. Let us move forward with

strong and active faith." Representing the Reagan administration at the ceremony was Vice President Bush. President Reagan, at about the same time, was at the Smithsonian Institution, viewing a film clip that showed Roosevelt urging Americans nearly half a century ago to have faith in governmental moves to restore the

"Where do you think I got the idea?" Mr Reagan said jokingly as he toured the museum's special Roosevelt exhibition.

White House Luncheon

Later, at the White House, Mr. Reagan was host at a luncheon for about 200 guests, including members of Roosevelt's family and as-

Thursday's joint session had none of the partisan overtones of most gatherings in the House

chamber. Republicans appeared to enjoy the speeches, the reminis-censes, the lively music of service bands and choral groups fully as much as the Democrats.

Leontyne Price was given a standing ovation after singing "America the Beautiful" and "Battle Hymn of the Republic."

There were other ovations, too, for two men who served in Congress during the early Roosevelt years — Sen. Jennings Randolph, Democrat of West Virginia, and Rep. Claude Pepper, Democrat of

Arthur M. Schlesinger Jr., the historian and biographer of Roosevelt, was applauded by the laugh-(Continued on Page 3, Col. 4)

Pakistani Aide in India for Talks

NEW DELHI --- Agha Shahi, Pakistan's foreign minister, arrived Friday in New Delhi for four days of discussions centering on a proposal to have Pakistan and India forswear the use of force against each other.

Chimnoy Gharekhan, an Indian Foreign Ministry official, said Friday that while there were some points in common, there were also essential differences in the two countries' approach and he did not believe any hard and fast nonaggression part would em-

erge very quickly.

Mr. Shahi also struck a cautious note on his arrival, saying he regarded the discussions he would be having with P.V. Narasimha Rao, the Indian external affairs minister, as "preliminary in na-



By William Claibome

Washington Fou Service
JERUSALEM — When U.S. Ambassador Samuel W. Lewis left Prime Minister Menachem Begin one day last month after a 45-minute dressing down prompted by the Reagan administration's suspension of the U.S.-Israeli strategic cooperation agreement, Mr. Lewis turned to an aide and said, "Twe seen better political theater before but not to such a small

In fact, since he arrived in Tel Aviv five years ago as President Jimmy Carter's envoy to Israel, Mr. Lewis has stoically sat through at least one such outburst a year, some of which he is known to regard as having been harsher than the one last month in which the prime minister accused the Reagan administration of treating Israel like a "vassal state" and declared the strategic accord "canceled."

As usual, the admonition was prompted by at-tempts by the United States to forestall "surprises" by the unpredictable and strong-willed prime minister. In this case Mr. Begin was reacting to U.S. displeasure over Israel's annexation of the Golan Heights and to what Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. called U.S. opposition to creation of "an at-

of the message. Sources who were present said Mr. problem Maybe Washington isn't listening to what prime minister's convalescence for a broken thigh bone. warm personal greeting and some friendly rumination before suddenly turning to a stenographer and beginning what appeared to one wimess to be a "wellrehearsed extemporaneous speech."

Questions Raised

Nonetheless, a series of Israeli rebuffs to U.S. calls for Israeli restraint - expropiation of occupied Arab land and escalation of settlement construction, incur-sions into southern Lebanon, the bombing of Iraq's nuclear reactor, the destruction of a civilian neighborhood in Beirut and the annexation of the Golan Heights - have raised questions among at least some officials in the State Department about Mr. Lewis' effectiveness. They are wondering if his ability to get across to Mr. Begin the Reagan administration's idea unacceptable conduct has been impaired by events

beyond his control. At the same time, in view of continuing U.S. efforts to get Israel to show more restraint, some Israeli officials have begun to wonder quietly how successful Mr. Lewis has been in communicating to his superiors Israel's resolve to resist outside pressure in matters it

Haig Jr. called U.S. opposition to creation of "an atmosphere in which blank checks are available for the leadership in Israel."

But, as he has done in the past, Mr. Begin made it clear to Mr. Lewis hat his wrath was intended for the colling to the leader to Mr. Lewis hat his wrath was intended for the minister's aides. However, he promptly added: "That minister's aides. However, he promptly added: "That policy-makers in Washington and not for the bearer may not be Lewis' fault. It could be Reagan's own

Another Israeli official said, "Lewis understands Begin but I don't think Reagan does."

On the face of it, Mr. Lewis does appear to understand and appreciate the "visceral feelings" to which the Begin ade referred. Mr. Lewis has had long talks with Mr. Begin about the Jewish experience in world history and Mr. Begin's personal tragedies.

Interest Shown

Mr. Lewis has often said that one cannot understand Mr. Begin without understanding Israel, and since assuming his post he has given Israeli officials the impression of being a serious student of Israeli society and Zionism, developing along the way a reputation in Arab capitals of identifying more closely with his host government than with the policy goals of his own sewerement. of his own government.

Mr. Lewis has become immensely popular in Israel both among officials and ordinary citizens, frequently speaking out in support of the Jewish state and ap-pearing at Israeli public events, always donning his yarmulke if the occasion calls for it.

But Mr. Lewis is known to be deeply concerned about the state of U.S.-Israeli relations and the danger of the strain getting worse after the Sinai with-drawal if the negotiations on Palesimian autonomy break down and U.S. pressure on Israel increases. He is also known to be dismayed by Mr. Begin's recent precipitous behavior, particularly during the

But on a deeper level, Mr. Lewis' exasperation stems from what he apparently feels is Mr. Begin's inability to come to terms with the Reagan adminis-tration's doctrine of establishing parallel military and strategic alliances with both Israel and moderate Arab states such as Saudi Arabia.

The ambassador is also said to be concerned about the prime minister's attitude that Israel can continue to take actions that might be contrary to U.S. interests in the region without consulting Washington but that the Reagan administration should always consult with Jerusalem before it takes actions that may conflict with Israeli interests.

It is that fundamental incongruity, coupled with Mr. Begin's fierce independence and pride in self-reli-ance, that has led to much of the friction between the two normally steadfast allies.

Mr. Lewis thinks that Mr. Haig's increased personal involvement in the Middle East talks could help to relax that tension. The two men met at a dinner in 1973 and were said to have made a strong impression on each other during their initial, lengthy conversa-

Mr. Haig, a strong advocate of the strategic alliance concept, and Mr. Begin, also a supporter of the concept, share an intense weariness of Soviet intentions in the Middle East, and Mr. Lewis is understood to have counseled the secretary of state to try to exploit

flict. He said that Iraq has invited Iran to attend the conference, but

Some officials here say they be-

lieve that the Iranian moves merely

reflect the satisfaction of the au-

thorities in Tehran over the elec-

tion of Mr. Pérez de Cuellar as sec-

retary-general.
They recall that Iran's revolu-

tionary leaders loathed Mr. Wal-

dheim, an Austrian, regarding him

as an instrument of the United

States because of his efforts to free

the American hostages held by Iran for more than a year. The of-

ficials also point out that the pres-

ent secretary-general comes from Peru, a Third World nation.

Softening of Line

tion - that Iran wants a negotiat-

ed end to the war in the Gulf -

comes from some diplomats in the

region. Iran's formal position is

that every Iraqi soldier must return

to the prewar boundaries, Iraq must be declared an aggressor, and

Iraq must pay Iran reparations.

The diplomat, who follow the

Iranian press, say that they have

detected a softening of this line in recent weeks. They feel that offi-

cial statements are preparing the Iranian people for a negotiated

the planned family visits to prisoners "is a good indicator that both

countries seem interested in a new

The proposed visits, he said.

"will create an atmosphere of

which the UN will take advan-

that the end of the war was in

Hussein to Aid baq

Hussein urged his country's youth Thursday to join Iraq in its war

television, King Hussein urged Jor-

danian youths to join the Yarmuk Jordanian detachment, which will

AMMAN, Jordan (AP) - King

In a speech broadcast on state

effort by the UN."

Mr. Pérez de Cuellar said that

The more ambitious interpreta-

that it has received no reply.]

UN Diplomats Divided

Over Iranian Gestures

By Bernard D. Nossiter

New York Times Service

Iran has made several conciliatory

gestures here, but diplomats are di-vided over whether the moves sig-

nal a wish to negotiate peace in the war with Iraq. Some suggest that

the Iranian gestures simply

that Kurt Waldheim is no longer

The new secretary-general, Jav-

ier Pérez de Cuellar, is interpreting the moves as indications of an im-

proved atmosphere for efforts to

Mr. Pérez de Cuellar said Thurs-day that he would ask Olof Palme, the former Swedish premier named

by Mr. Waldheim as a special UN

representative, to resume visits to

Iraq and Iran "as soon as possi-

A week after Mr. Pérez de Cuel-

lar became secretary-general, Iran asked him to make arrangements

with Iraq for visits by families of

Conciliatory Gestures

Iraq accepted promptly, and the International Red Cross is now

working out the details. Iran is be-lieved to hold about 8,000 Iraqi

prisoners. The number of Iranian

In a second conciliatory gesture, Iran has said that it is willing to

receive the special UN representa-

tive trying to bring about a with-

drawal of Soviet troops from Af-

ghanistan. Mr. Pérez de Cuellar,

who had been the special repre-

In a third move, the Iranian gov-

ernment appointed Said Raiaic-

Khorasani as permanent delegate

to the United Nations after the

post remained vacant for 18

Vice President Taha Moheddin

Maruf of Iraq said Friday in Sin-

gapore that he hoped the Gulf war

would end before the conference in

September of the nonaligned

[He said, after a three-day offi-

movement, Renters reported.

sentative, has not named a su

prisoners in Iraq is not known.

ble," perhaps in mid-February.

prisoners of war on both sides.

amount to an expression of relief

the UN secretary-general.

UNITED NATIONS. N.Y. -

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

One Killed in Clashes in Lebanon

The Associated Press BEIRUT - Authorities said one combatant was killed and scores wounded Friday in fighting between militia groups in six villages around the Mediterranean port of Tyre.

A police spokesman said the hostilities broke out between pro-Iranian militiamen and an alliance of Communist and pro-Iraqi militias in the villages of Deir Qanoun, Toura, Maaraka, Borj Rahhal, Bidias and Maaroub. Several houses used as branch offices for rival militiamen were set afire, he added. The new fighting was in the area patrolled by UN

Meanwhile, UN troops and the Palestine Liberation Organization were enforcing a cease-fire between militia groups deeper inland, where fighting Wednesday and Thursday killed at least 16 persons and wounded 28, according to police spokesmen.

Suslov Is Buried in Red Square

MOSCOW — Party ideologist Mikhail A. Suslov was buried Friday in Red Square with full military honors, only a few steps away from his mentor, Josef Stalin,

President Leonid I. Brezhnev read an eulogy from the top of Lenin's mausoleum to "our dear friend and comrade." Most of central Moscow was sealed off by troops for the morning's ceremonies, although a carefully screened crowd of workers filled Red Square carrying giant blackbordered portraits of Mr. Suslov.

Mr. Suslov, 79, the Communist Party's veteran ideologist, died Monday after almost 35 years in leading Kremlin positions. The "kingmaker" of the Kremlin, he was in effect Mr. Brezhnev's deputy. In a break with tradition, Mr. Brezhnev and his Politburo colleagues did not join the military pallbearers carrying the coffin but walked behind it.

Fasting Pentecostalist Causes Concern

MOSCOW - Medical staff members at the U.S. Embassy here are growing seriously concerned about the condition of a woman Pentecos-talist who has been on a hunger strike at the embassy for over a month, a

spokesman said Friday.

He said that the embassy doctor visited Lydyia Vaschenko, 31, at least three times a day and was considering what steps to take if her condition

Miss Vaschenko is one of seven Siberian Pentecostalists who burst into the embassy 3½ years ago to demand the right to emigrate. The Soviet authorities refused them visas and they have since lived in the embassy basement. Both Miss Vaschenko and her mother, Augustina, began a protest hunger strike after Christmas, refusing to take solid food and living off fruit juice. Since Sunday, Miss Vaschenko has refused

everything but tea. Meanwhile, the hunger strike of another Russian woman, Inna Lavrova, came to a successful conclusion when she was reunited with her French fiancé, Guy Torrent. Mrs. Lavrova had staged a monthlong hunger strike to press Soviet authorities to allow her to join her fiancé in the West or to allow him to visit her here. Mr. Torrent, who had previously been refused a visa, arrived Friday.

Czechoslovak Gold Agreement Signed The Associated Press

PRAGUE - U.S., British and Czechoslovak officials signed an agree ment Friday under which the West will return 18.4 metric tons of gold to Czechoslovakia, and Prague will give U.S. and British individuals and firms \$130 million in compensation for property nationalized when the Communists took power after World War II.

The gold coins and bars, whose worth has been estimated at \$250 million, were stolen by German forces in World War II. They came into Allied hands at the end of the war and have been kept by the United States, France and Britain, causing much bitterness in Czechoslovakia.

France had already approved return of the gold, but the Americans and British blocked its return until agreement was reached on property compensation. The agreement provides for payment of about \$81.5 million to U.S. claimants and \$48.5 million to the British, spokesmen said.

Paper Prints U.S. Data Seized in Iran

The Associated Press BOSTON - The Boston Globe began publishing U.S. documents Friday that were seized and reprinted abroad after Iranian militants took over the U.S. Embassy in Tehran in 1979.

Copies of the documents, bound in 13 volumes, were seized by the FBI here last year from American free-lance journalists who said the books could be bought at Tehran stores. The FBI contends that the material includes secret government papers. A court battle is pending over

hether the material should be returned to the journalists. The Globe, which said it bought the books in Paris, reported that the documents include a letter written by Bruce Laingen, charge d'affaires at the embassy, to his wife, parents and children. The letter, warning of "heavy weather" if the deposed shah of Iran was allowed to stay in the United States, was on Mr. Laingen's desk when the embassy was seized,

The volumes also include assessments of political instability in Iran, corruption in the shah's family, violence by SAVAK, the shah's secret police, and CIA estimates of Israeli spying in Iran, Turkey and the United States, the paper said.

aid Iraq. The unit takes its name from a sixth-century battle in cial visit to Singapore, that as host which the Arabs defeated Byzanto the conference, Iraq earnestly hoped for a solution to the con-Turkey Says U.S. Was Warned

By David Storey

istry warned several countries, in-cluding the United States, of possible Armenian attacks on its diplomats abroad just days before the killing of its consul general in Los Angeles, a Foreign Ministry

was slain nine years and a day af-ter two senior Los Angeles consular officials were killed by an Armenian, a murder considered here as signaling the start of a worldwide campaign against Turkey. Twenty officials, embassy guards and family members have been

The spokesman said the ministry had sent a warning to foreign countries where attacks could be expected after newspaper reports in Ankara said that Armenian militants were planning a so-called ac-tion week beginning last Monday. Los Angeles, a 19-year-old

Police chief Daryl Gates said Thursday that detectives told Mr. Arikan a week ago that his life might be in danger, but that he refused police protection.

The Turkish newspaper reports. which quoted intelligence sources, said the action week was declared after an Armenian militant of

French citizenship was jailed for

tempt on a Turkish diplomat in Bern two years ago.
Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen

sent a note of condolence Friday to Mr. Arikan's widow and to the Turkish ambassador in Washington. He described the killing as an abominable attack."

Gen. Kenan Evren, the head of state, and Premier Bulent Ulusu also issued statements condemning the killing.

U.S. Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. sent a message to Mr. Turkmen, made public here, saying, "Words cannot express the outrage and sadness I feel over this brutal and senseless killing." He assured Mr. Turkmen the United States would do everything

in its power to apprehend the Foreign Ministry sources said Mr. Arikan had sent his wife and

two children away from Los Angeles last year because he feared for their safety. They returned to the United States a month ago.

Teen-Ager Charged LOS ANGELES (AP) - Police raided a home in a middle-class

suburb and arrested a teen-ager on a murder charge after Turkey's consul general was assassinated. Hanpig "Harry" Sassounian, 19. of Pasadena, was booked late Thursday for investigation of mur-

two years in France last Saturday der in Mr. Arikan's killing, a police for his part in an assassination at-Deputy Police Chief James Hardin said officers were "looking for

at least one other suspect." In a written statement, President Reagan called the attack "a tragic event," and ordered the FBI to join the investigation by the Los Angeles Police Department.

Minutes after Mr. Arikan was shot, anonymous calls claiming responsibility were received by various news organizations.

One male caller in Washington identified himself as a member of the Justice Commandos of the Armenian Genocide.

Armenian nationalists accuse the Turks of slaughtering 1.5 mil-lion of their countrymen in Turkey in 1915 and driving hundreds of thousands more into exile. The Turkish government never has acknowledged the accusations of

On Oct. 6, 1980, two gasoline bombs were tossed at the Bel-Air home then occupied by Mr. Ari-

A friend of Mr. Arikan, Akif Keskin, said the consul general seemed to have a premonition of his assassination, but stopped using bodyguards because he felt they could not save him.

"He told me, 'If someone wants to kill me, he will whether I am guarded or not. Why should I get a young bodyguard killed too?" " Mr. Keskin said.

West's Reaction to Poland a 'Sham' The Associated Press

Papandreou Calls

NICOSIA — Greek Premier Andreas Papandreou has charged the United States and its Western allies of playacting and putting on a 🕆 'sham' over the Polish situation, Cypriot newspaper reported Fri-

The English-language Cyprus Weekly said that Mr. Papandreou made his accusations in a speech during a formal dinner in Athens offered in his honor by the visiting Cypriot President Spyros Kyprianou earlier in the week.

The newspaper quoted Mr. Pa-pandreou as saying: "The West, especially the United States is shaken these days by the imposi-tion of martial law and the danger of a Soviet invasion in Poland Yet, not a single word is heard

from any responsible lips about the military rule imposed on the Turkish people. Not a word about the savage Turkish invasion of Cyprus.' How can this playacting by the

big powers, this big sham, he tolerted?" he asked.

Reagan Hopeful on Cyprus WASHINGTON (AP) - Presi dent Reagan said Thursday, in a periodic report to the House or the Greek-Turkish problem, tha he remained hopeful that "contin ued negotiations will lead to a mu tually acceptable resolution of the

Rescue of Dozier Is a Blow to Red Brigades (Continued from Page 1)

moralistic show" that was "in-Giovanni D'Urso, a magistrate

they had kidnapped, the over-whelming majority of Italian newspapers refused

and especially of the Red Brigades has been far more limited since then, depriving them of one of their best propaganda tools.

Also a year ago the Red Brigades began a campaign to politi-cize inmates of Italy's prisons, where by then many of their members or suspected members were being held. That led to several attempted prison breaks but nothing

general an imperialist "pig" and 500 full-time members who "executioner."

ternational dimension.

The ventures into the prisons and into the international arena are seen by most Italian specialists as desperate acts of an organization that had to stage a spectacular action because it had lost the operational ability it had at the time of

the Moro killing.

received regular salaries of abou \$400 a month, In a second group above

ground, 1,000 or more members o the organization were said to liv seemingly normal lives while going underground periodically to bell the organization,

A third group consisted of sever thousand occasional helocis people who would carry a message or rent an apartment for the terror ists and who maintained relatively normal lives in the open.

WARSAW — Polish government statistics, presenting Friday what an official Communist newspaper called "a picture of colossal chaother Communist countries more than doubled, reaching \$2.13 bil-lion. The deficit with the Soviet os," showed that the country's national income fell last year back to its 1974 level. Union amounted to \$2.1 billion, The 13-percent decline in in-

Poland Reports Income

come came in a year marked by an intensified conflict between the Communist authorities and the Solidarity independent trade union. that culminated in the Dec. 13 dec-

By Ronald Farquhar

laration of martial law. It was the third successive year of decline in what Communist governments call the "produced na-tional income," a figure roughly the equivalent of gross national product that is used as a basic easure of a national economy.

The figures, which were contained in the annual review of the economy published by Poland's Central Statistical Office, prompted the Communist Party newspaper Trybuna Ludu to describe the

situation as chaotic.

"The economy, in order to emerge from the crisis for good, needs primarily peace and order, brought about by deliberate and consistent action, calculated for the long term," the paper said. "First steps

toward this goal have already been National income dropped by 2 percent in 1979 and 4 percent in 1980, the year growing labor un-rest and strikes began to shake the country's economic and political

Friday's government report said overall industrial output last year fell by 19 percent and market supplies were down by 11 percent. The "nominal monetary incomes" of Poles rose by 31 percent while the cost of living increased

by 25, the report said. In its commentary, Trybuna Ludu said: "One can hardly resist the impression that the processes that took place in our economy were governed more by the forces of unchecked inertia and accident than by well thought-out activity, that economic phenomena were being shaped by the unpardonable political struggle rather than by economic laws, mechanisms and

The statistical office said disruptive developments in the economy whipped up inflationary trends and aggravated disorganization of

the domestic market. The report said Poland had a trade deficit of \$2.07 billion in 1981 and that exports were down

deficit with industrialized capital-ist countries to \$540 million from

\$780 million, the official statistics However, its overall deficit with

Surplus Reported The report said there was a surplus of \$600 million in trade with developing nations, compared with a \$120-million deficit the year be-

The report said overall agricultural output rose in 1981, with larger grain and root crops, but livestock production declined because of reductions in grain and

feed imports. The report said Polish coal production declined by 30.1 million tons to 163 million tons and coal exports were half what they were

Poland's oil imports declined by 2.8 million tons, it said. Shipments from the Soviet Union were unchanged but deliveries from capitalist countries dropped by 87 per-

cent, it said. Grain imports totaled 7.2 million tons and food imports were up

by nearly a third, the report said.

Leadership View WARSAW (UPI) - Trade Unions Minister Stanislaw Closek has painted a picture of Poland's government as seeking the support of a "silent majority" and bracing for possible protests over new pric-

In an interview Thursday, Mr. Closek stressed that the future of the union movement and the fate of Solidarity leader Lech Walesa are still undecided.

But he said authorities wanted a ialogue with the workers to help shape an "authentic" union movement free from "destructive politi-cal ambitions." The government's goal, he said, "is to restore trade unions both without the terror of Solidarity or the terror of a centralized government stand imposed as a model," he said. Mr. Ciosek said the imposition

of martial law had shocked Poles out of a dream world into one of "brutal reality" in which stringent measures such as Monday's sharp

increases were essential.

The fate of Walesa and his legend will undergo the same fate in public opinion as Solidarity itself," he said. He said Mr. Walesa was with visits from family, priests and

Declined 13% in 1981 Authenticity of the Turin Shroud

New York Times Service NEW YORK - A comparison of the images of Jesus on a sixthcentury Byzantine icon and on a seventh-century coin with the image on the Shroud of Turin show "astonishing" similarities that raise anew speculation that this could be Christ's burial cloth,

6th-Century Icon Image Suggests

according to a Duke University professor. Historians have determined that the shroud dates at least to the 14th century, but for years they have noted the similarity of the shroud image to that of sixth-century art. The shroud, preserved at the Cathedral of Turin, is a piece of yellowed linen about 14 feet

long and three and a half feet wide bearing the imprint of a man Dr. Alan B. Whanger, a professor of psychiatry who has studied the shroud as a sideline, said that a detailed comparison of photo-graphs had established more than 60 points of congruence, or matching features, between the shroud and a gold Byzantine coin issued about 692. An icon of Christ in St. Catherine's Monastery

on Mount Sinai, painted about 590, has more than 45 points of congruity, he said. The analysis, he explained, was done by superimposing one projected image over another and comparing the two through po-

larized light filters. Dr. Whanger concluded that the Byzantine artists might well have based their portraits of Christ on the image found on the shroud. Scientists who examined the shroud in 1978 generally concluded that the imprint was almost certainly that of a crucified man and that there was no apparent reason to believe it was a forgery. Dozens of forged shrouds of Christ were produced in the

Poland TV Spectacular

Los Anneles Times Service States' attempt to wage foreign policy with a television show, "Let ing such a lukewarm reception from overseas broadcasters that

gram would be shown.

liott Trudeau.

Still Has Few Takers

spokesman said.] U.S. officials were still not sure eration of Labor and Congress of

The show, scheduled to be aired

Premier Zenko Suzuki of Japan will tape a message in Tokyo on Polish situation Saturday for

minutes," a Foreign Ministry WASHINGTON — The United

tration into controversy for its use of entertainers such as Frank Sinatra, Charlton Heston and Henry

Charles Z. Wick, director of the U.S. International Communication Agency (ICA), has spent the better part of a year putting together "Let Poland Be Poland," which combines appearances by screen celebrities, including an old tape of Mr. Sinatra singing a song in Polish, with statements from such world leaders as Helmut Schmidt, Margaret Thatcher and Pierre El-

inclusion in the program, The Associated Press reported Friday from Tokyo. Mr. Suzuki will

The film, coordinated by Academy Awards producer Martin Pasetta, will include footage of Poland Be Poland," is encountersome of the 15 Solidarity Day rallies planned by the American Fed-

"in perfect health and a good mood" when he saw him last week, by 14.6 percent while imports de-clined by 12.2 percent. Reagan Speech Urging Allied Unity

By Axel Krause International Herald Tribune
DAVOS, Switzerland — A message from President Reagan call-ing for greater allied unity on security, political and economic issues has touched off heated debate among approximately 500 busi-nessmen, bankers and government officials from 50 countries meeting

A film of the president making the comments was shown Thursday evening at the opening of the annual eight-day symposium of the European Management Forum, a private, nonprofit foundation

One of the most outspoken of the critics was former British Prime Minister Edward Heath, who is chairman of the symposi-um. He said Friday that Mr. Reagan's comments immediately focused our thinking on the dichotomy between much of the rhetoric coming from Washington and the realities - such as the deliberate downgrading by the U.S. in particular of the concept of joint management of the international

economy and global security." Mr. Reagan's message contained several warnings regarding the alliance. "As we begin 1982, we know these are times of testing in our relations. Together we face new per-

HARRY'S N.Y. BAR ® Est. 1911 5, rue Dounou, PARIS Just tell the toxi driver "sank noe doe noo" or M/S Astor of 140

Debated at European Symposium ils of repression in the East and Mr. Reagan and Britain's Prime problems of weak growth in our own countries" he said, adding, "Unless we are careful, these stresses could divide rather than others, it also damages their own."

Mr. Reagan told the forum participants — overwhelmingly West Europeans — that "We look to you to initiate the revival we seek, to overcome the fears that some betray and to re-ignite the spirit of independence and individual free-

dom we need." First to Criticize

Taking issue with President

Mr. Heath was the first participant to openly criticize Mr. Reagan's statements on U.S.-allied relations - a theme which is expected to dominate much of the discussion and debate during the

Reagan's promise to consult with the allies, Mr. Heath told the symposium, "We have become disunited as rarely before" notably with regard to responding to the Polish He also criticized Mr. Reagan's statement that the administration was "insisting government live within its means." Mr. Heath indi-

cated that he thought the comment

was a thinly veiled hint to Europe-

governments to be cautious with deficit spending. "What does living within our means mean, considering that the United States is itself projecting a \$100-billion deficit?" Mr. Heath said, adding that large and continning public spending programs in Britain and France could not be trimmod easily. He described the described as a process present economic policies of both for roughly a decade.

Mr. Heath and other speakers and participants by no means agreed on Mr. Reagan's message. One senior Dutch banker, for example, said Friday: "We still do look to the United States and Mr. Reagan for leadership, and he was absolutely right in calling on us to work towards strengthening the al-

Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher of West Germany placed the responsibility for improving allied relations on Europe itself. "If Europe is to have equal weight in the alliance, which means a greater say in the affairs of the alliance, it can only do so if it is united." Mr. Genscher said in an address Friday evening

He said Europe's "lack of capac-

ity for unification" was a major

contributing factor along with "na-

tional egotisms" and "incomplete

dontributions to collective securi-

During a panel discussion Friday, France's former Prime Minister Raymond Barre, who is also a deputy in the National Assembly, voiced uncertainty about prediotions of an economic recovery be-ginning in the middle of the year. Mr. Barre said that the key problem facing European economies, particularly their industries, was "structural adiustment" which he described as a process that will last

two days before its broadcast where and when the \$500,000 proworldwide by satellite Sunday in conjunction with the "Solidarity Day" proclaimed by President Reagan, has plunged the adminis-

Industrial Organizations. But the sor. giant trade union federation urned down offers from Mr. Wick and Mr. Pasetta to have Hollywood celebrities appear at the ral-We regret they felt the need to jazz up these spontaneous demonstrations," said AFL-CIO informa-

tion director Murray Seeger, who represented the organization in dealings with ICA. We were skeptical from the beginning about confusing Holly-wood entertainment types with a sincere political rally," Mr. Seeger said. "We've separated ourselves completely from the Hollywoodtype show, but we have no right to stop them from filming us. But we are skeptical that the thing can be

pulled off successfully." Mr. Wick, a former entertainment and health care executive and one of the Reagans' closest California friends, said of the criticisms, "We've been taken aback by some of these characterizations of the program as razzmatazz...It would be nice if somebody did try to find out the true facts. The pres-

entation is a solemn statement of pluralistic groups." Why use actors? "Why not actors?" Mr. Wick said. "They represent a constituen-cy and have great visibility when they articulate their support. ...An audience is not likely if the appeal is one-dimensional, only world

ICA counsel Jock Shirley said that, as of Thursday, 50 countries had purchased satellite capability to receive the film. But he would not specify which countries, or how many, had made firm commitments to show the film, saying only that "a substantial portion"

In the United States, scheduling problems were compounded be-cause the program, which may run an hour or 90 minutes, could not officially be offered to nonprofit Public Broadcasting stations until Congress passed a resolution Thursday waiving a rule that prohibits programs produced by the government for broadcast from being shown in the

W. German Papers React

United States

BONN (AP) — The liberal West German weekly Die Zeit panned the television show Friday, while the conservative Bonn daily Die Welt found the idea "not so bad Die Zeit, puousses Schmidt's hometown of Hamburg. Die Zeit, published in Mr.

spired by the propaganda pattern of the 1950s." But Die Welt - which earlier in the week had criticized Mr. Wick's statement that the program would be "probably the biggest show in the history of the world" — said in a dispatch from its Washington correspondent that Western European opposition to the program stemmed from "cultural arro-

Before Consul General's Slaying

against Íran.

ANKARA - The Foreign Min-

spokesman said Friday.
The consul general, Kemal Arikan, 54, was killed Thursday. He

youth has been arrested in connec-tion with the killing.

"armed party," a political move-ment with a popular following. Through much of their operations since then, the Red Brigades were able to get lengthy statements into the Italian press. But a year ago, when they made newspaper publication of certain statements a condition for the release of

With Gen. Dozier, the Red Bripers refused.

gades chose a non-Italian victim
Press coverage of the terrorists for the first time. They called the

This was the first time they had tried to give their operations an in-

At that time, the Red Brigades were believed to consist of 400 to

Fires Parting Shot at Establishment

By Rudy Abramson Los Angeles Times Service WASHINGTON — Monday will be the "Old Man's" last day in

After 63 years in uniform, three decades after Congress saved him from forced retirement and coerced the brass into making him a rear admiral, Adm. Hyman G, Rickover is retiring. The "father of the atomic submarine" is being involuntarily sidelined at 82 to make way for a younger man.

And on Thursday, appearing before a congressional committee, he fired a typical Rickover shot, declaring that if he had his way he would reorganize the Department of Defense so that one-third of its employees would do all the work and "the other two-thirds would sit in their offices and write letters to each other in longhand. It would greatly increase military efficien-

The moving force behind the nuclear Navy, he was both revered and feared on Capitol Hill, where he built a power base that made him invulnerable to pressure from Navy, the Defense Department, the White House or the shipbuilding industry. He was held in



Adm. Kinnaird R. McKee

trusted by officials who clashed

Instead of fanfare at the Penta-gon, Adm. Rickover went back to have use of an office and certain

Capitol Hill Thursday for a final appearance before the Joint Congressional Economic Committee. At the same time, Sen. Henry M. Jackson, Democrat of Washington and his closest friend in Congress, and Sen. John W. Warner, Republican of Virginia, introduced a resolution calling for a gold medal to be minted in his honor.

Adm. Rickover said he thought the United States was spending too much on defense, that the Navy had too many admirals and that in a full-scale war the new nuclear-powered aircraft carriers ould survive about "two days." Nuclear power for both military

and peaceful uses should be out-lawed. Adm. Rickover said, because radioactivity poses an inherent danger. "We must expect that when war

breaks out again, we will use the weapons available," he said. "I think we'll probably destroy our-

"I'm not proud of the part I played" in fostering the nuclear Navy, Adm. Rickover said. Unmistakable Sadness

But behind the sarcasm and exaggeration, there was unmistak-

After he was notified that he was being replaced, the admiral said, he told the secretary of the Navy that he would like to stay on active duty as a special adviser. Arrangements were made for him to have a small office at the Washington Navy Yard. But last Monday, he said, "The

years of operating time without a serious accident. The training pro-gram he set up has graduated 19,000 nuclear engineers. secretary of the Navy informed me Besides gaining independence through the use of powerful allies that he had decided not to recall

administrative support for three to taneously held two posts in the exsix months."

Adm. Rickover leaves a remarkecutive bureaucracy. He was deputy commander for nuclear propul-sion in the Naval Sea Systems Command and at the same time deputy assistant secretary for na-val reactors in the U.S. Departclear-powered submarine, went to ment of Energy. ic-power plants have logged 2,300

Adm. Hyman G. Rickover, right, before his final congressional appearance as an officer. He talked with, from left, Sen. Henry M. Jackson, Sen. William Proxmire and Rep. Henry S. Reuss.

That arrangement enabled him to negotiate with himself, report to himself and order himself about in a way that brushed red tape aside.

Before Congress adjourned last year, Sens. Jackson and Warner in-

troduced legislation to ensure that Adm. Rickover's successor, Vice Adm. Kinnaird R. McKee, 52, would also serve in the dual role. "The secretary of the Navy has said that I am being replaced for 'actuarial' reasons," the admiral

told the congressional committee, "If all government officials were replaced strictly on an actuarial basis, we would have lost some of our most effective legislators and administrators, since anyone over

69, the average lifespan of a U.S. male, should be replaced." **U.S. Planning**

To Modernize

By Richard Witkin

Air Control

New York Times Service WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration has put forward a 20-year plan for modernizing the aging air traffic control system and said the cost, up to \$9 billion for the first decade, would be met chiefly through ticket, fuel, and

other user taxes.

J. Lynn Heims, head of the Federal Aviation Administration, said Thursday the program was probably the biggest nonmilitary project ever undertaken by the nation except for the Apollo manned lunar landings. But he added that it was not in the same class technologically because, to ensure maximum safety, we are not pushing the state of the art."

Mr. Helms said President Reagan strongly supports the effort and that the Office of Management and Budget accepted it

The new system, with the latest in computers, automated traffic calculations and transfer of data to planes, would save \$25 billion in 20 years in operating and mainte-nance costs, Mr. Helms said. It would therefore more than pay for a capital investment that might to-

tal as much as \$20 billion.

Mr. Helms said the savings would come from a much smaller force of controllers and other technicians, use of more reliable and easier-to-maintain equipment, and consolidation of facilities.

"In the final system," he said, "one controller will do what three or four did before. The system will

work. There's no question." Mr. Helms said the program was

by no means an outgrowth of the walkout of air traffic controllers in August, since he had initiated it on basis of obvious need in March. But he acknowledged the walkout had heightened the recognition of the advantages of overhauling the system and maximizing automation.

To pay for the modernization. the administration will soon go to Congress with a proposed bill ex-panding considerably on existing aviation taxes.

Under the proposal, the present 4 cents a gallon tax on ordinary aviation gas would jump to 12 cents and a new tax of 14 cents a gallon would be imposed on jet fuel. Both these taxes would increase by 2 cents each year. The current 5-percent tax on the cost of an airline ticket would go to 8 per-

The cost of air travel would therefore increase significantly, except perhaps where heavy competition perpetuates fare wars.

The blueprint laid out Thursday,

in a 450-page document entitled "National Airspace System Plan," was greeted cautiously by many of the industry and other aviation ex-perts who attended a briefing at the agency's headquarters.

A keystone of the proposed system would be use of a new transponder, or beacon, an electronic device triggered by radar signals from the ground that puts vital data on a controller's radar scope.

A shortcoming of the current system is that a ground radar sta-tion transmits simultaneously to all aircraft within range. This can cause congestion and interference on a radar scope, and these problems will get worse with the expected doubling of the aircraft

population in the next decade. The new transponder will be able to send and receive data to aircraft on a selective, individual

Bonn, Bulgaria Hold Talks

BONN - The Polish crisis and the Geneva nuclear arms talks were the main themes in talks here Friday between Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and the Bulgarian foreign minister, Petur Mladenov, a Bonn spokesman said.

Budget Deficit Likely To Last Long After Reagan's Term Ends

By Jonathan Fuerbringer New York Times Service

WASHINGTON - The Reagan administration, in the budget to be presented to Congress Feb. 8, will project deficits of \$96 billion for the fiscal year 1982, \$90 billion in 1983 and \$78 billion in 1984, congressional sources said.

The string of deficits, which assumes congressional approval of all the spending cuts and revenueincreasing tax measures President Reagan will include in his budget for the fiscal year 1983, will fall to a projected \$50 billion by 1987.

With these projections, the president, who last summer was predicting a balanced budget by 1984, could not expect to see deficits drop below the previous record high, \$66 billion in the fis-cal year 1976, until well after his term is over. Figures for the administration's

economic forecast for the next several calendar years, sources said Thursday, show a strong recovery at the end of this year and into 1983 and 1984. But, the sources said, unemployment is predicted to stay near or above record levels year and is not likely to fall below 8 percent until 1983.

The average unemployment rate ojected for 1982 is 8.9 percent, followed by 7.9 percent in 1983 and 7 percent in 1984. The unemployment rate in December was 8.9 percent and is soon expected to surpass the post-World War II record of 9 percent.

The economic forecast's figures, which are subject to last-minute adjustment, show continued improvement on inflation. One key measure of inflation, the gross na-tional product deflator, is expected to decline from an average annual rate of 9.1 percent in 1981, to 8 percent this year, 6 percent in 1983 and 5 percent in 1984.

The gross national product deflator is considered by most economists to be a more accurate measure of inflation than the closely watched Consumer Price Index. Both administration and private forecasters are predicting that the consumer index will rise 7 to 8 percent this year after falling below double-digit rates for the first time

This year, the gross national product, after adjustment for inflation, is expected to remain flat. with only a small average increase of two-tenths of 1 percent. The recession is expected to continue throughout the first quarter, with a strong recovery in the last half of the year. The average increase in the gross national product for 1981. was 1.9 percent.
In 1983, the gross national prod-

uct is expected to rise by 5.1 percent followed by a 4.9-percent increase in 1984.

The overall economic forecast, as in the administration's last year is more optimistic than many of the current private forecasts on both growth and inflation. In addition, the Congressional Budget Office's forecast, which is expected to be released in the next two weeks, shows less overall growth in all three years and higher inflation rates in 1983 and 1984, congressional sources said.

However, for this year the Con-gressional Budget Office's forecast shows a 7.5-percent inflation rate as measured by the GNP deflator. and inflation rates of 7.3 percent in 1983 and 6.6 percent in 1984: The office forecasts a flat economy over this year, with a rise of only one tenth of 1 percent. The average increase projected for 1983 is 4.4 percent, followed by a 3.6-percent rise in 1984.

The deficit numbers, which are also subject to small last-minute changes, are going to be the most closely watched of all the administration's figures. Their record levapprove the administration's spending and revenue-increasing tax loopholes, could leave the administration with problems in the financial markets and on Capitol

On Capitol Hill, the large deficits, even with the additional budget cuts to be proposed by the president, may be very hard for many Republicans to swallow after years of campaigning for a balanced budget. In addition, every spending cut and revenue-increasing win will just make the deficits

Release of Data Seen In El Salvador Killings

By Christopher Dickey

Washington Post Service
SAN SALVADOR — After more than a year of secretive, often hesitant investigation into the 1980 slaying of four American church-Salvadoran authorities are nomarir

extensive information on the case and begin legal proceedings against the alleged killers, accord-ing to sources close to the proceed-Salvadoran officials declined to confirm publicly reports from sources here and in Washington that one or more of the six Salvadoran National Guardsmen alleged to have participated in the

crime have admitted involvement.

The reports followed the arrival in

San Salvador in the past two weeks

of an FBI polygraph expert re-quested by the Salvadoran govern-News of a break in the case came as the Reagan administration

certified to Congress on Thursday that efforts are being made to move in the case against the killers and that the general human rights situation in El Salvador is improv-

The Dec. 2, 1980, slaying of three nuns and a lay worker is per-haps the single most emotional factor in the disquiet felt by many people about the U.S.-backed gov-ernment in El Salvador.

Although the government sol-diers were arrested last April, there were repeated charges that the armed forces, who jointly rule El Salvador with civilians, were pur-posely holding up the investiga-

In May, U.S. investigators working with the Salvadoraus were able to link two of the suspects to physical evidence in the case — a fingerprint and a shell casing. Salvadoran officials argued that, under local law, this was not enough for a conviction, and by August the investigation was virtually at a

Because of allegations that government soldiers were responsible for the killings, there were indications that "there was ongoing ten-sion between members of this government who just wanted to let the case die, and those who wanted to continue pushing," an official close to the case said. "And on top of that, the people on the investi-

gating commission really have no

experience with this kind of

thing."
On Wednesday, Defense Minis-

ter José Guillermo García announced that a special three-member commission looking into the case had finally finished its work. Col. Garcia also reportedly told a iournalist that the accused would be presented to the courts soon.

Leftists Claim Attacks in East

SAN SALVADOR (UPI) -Leftist guerrillas claimed Thursday that they had killed or wounded 34 soldiers and civilian militiamen in a string of attacks and ambushes in the eastern province of Usulu-

Meanwhile, the wrecks of some of the 22 warplanes and helicop-ters damaged during a rebel attack Wednesday on El Salvador's biggest air force base were moved to hangars to keep outsiders from viewing the damage, sources at the llopango base said.

The sources said seven war-planes and four U.S.-provided hel-icopters were severely damaged in the rocket and machine-gun attack and another 11 aircraft had minor damages such as bullet holes.

Protestant Militant Is Slain in Belfast

BELFAST — A leading Protes-tant militant was shot and killed Friday in his East Belfast store when a youth fired at him from across the counter, police said.

A police spokesman said John McKeague, 51, a former chairman of the Shankill Defense Association, was show twice in the head. There was no immediate claim of

Mr. McKeague was a vocal opponent of the Irish Republican Army. The Shankill Defense Association, of which he was chairman, was a forerunner of the Ulster Defense Association, the province's largest Protestant militant group-

Official for Scotland Named The Associated Press

LONDON - Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher appointed Peter Fraser, 36, Thursday to succeed to Nicholas Fairbairn, who resigned as solicitor-general last week for Scotland after criticism of the way his office handled a rape

The Coshmere House

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men - women Sunday January 31st from 2 p.m. to 6.30 p.m. and the following days open non stop from 10 a.m. to 7 a.m. 2, rue d'Aguesseau (corner of Fg St-Honore), Paris 8º

True to Form, a Defiant Rickover

the Navy.

The Navy will not be the same without the admiral. "It will be like the FBI without

J. Edgar Hoover," said James Woolsey, a former undersecretary of the Navy. "It will be like France after DeGaulle." Adm. Rickover's hard-headed

defiance of convention during the years has made him one of the most controversial military men of

By Latry Green

and William C. Rempel

Los Angeles Times Service

flares lighted the night sky near

Illinois' largest nuclear power plant in a mock attack staged for a

A poorly produced black-and-white video recording of the inci-

threat of terrorism by videotape.

Gas Bomb Injures 20

At Rally in Costa Rica

SAN JOSE. Costa Rica - A tear

gas bomb injured 20 people, including several women and children, in the first disruption of

campaigning for the Feb. 7 presi-

The bomb exploded Thursday, moments after unidentified persons cut off the lights at a political

rally in Palmares, 31 miles (50 ki-

lometers) northwest of San José,

U.S. to Rejoin

Negotiations

On Sea Pact

The Associated Press

Reagan said Friday that the Unit-

ed States would return to the Unit-

ed Nations' Law of the Sea Treaty

statement, that he would seek changes in the area of deep seabed

mining. He said that the United

States wanted a treaty that would

deep seabed mineral resources to

meet national and world demand."

cess to these resources by current and future qualified entities to en-hance" U.S. supply security.

First Sessions in 1974

Preparations for the negotia-tions began in 1969 and the first

substantive sessions were held in

Mr. Rengan pulled the United

States out of the talks last March, when he said that the administra-

tion would review the current trea-

ty draft negotiated by the adminis-tration of Jimmy Carter. He said

then that he was concerned about

provisions governing rights to seabed mineral wealth.

At the time, negotiators had

completed most of their work on a

200-page draft treaty. The draft treaty contained what opponents

said were overly generous provi-sions to funnel wealth from indus-

trial nations, who would conduct

most of the mining, to underdevel-

not deter development "of any

Mr. Reagan also said that the pact should "assure national access to these results are national ac-

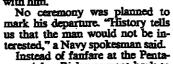
The president said, in a written

WASHINGTON - President

police said.

negotiations.

CHICAGO — A series of aerial



Video-Illustrated Threat Made on U.S. A-Plant dent about 40 miles (64 kilometers) north of Chicago showed flares arching toward the giant Zion, Ill., electrical-generating plant. The tape, less than three

> Chicago, with a typewritten note: "ZION NUCLEAR POWER STATION JANUARY 27, 1982 THIS WAS A WARNING THE NEXT ATTACK WILL BE

minutes long, was delivered early Thursday to at least eight local and national news organizations in

"We don't have the luxury of de-ciding that it's a prank," said Anthony F. DeLorenzo, a spokesman for the FBI's Chicago office, which investigating the incident. Commonwealth Edison, the na-

tion's largest nuclear power com-

pany, increased security at the Zion plant, one of the biggest in

the world. However, a company

spokesman characterized the incident as a "crackpot public rela-According to the utility, guards

patrolling the northern perimeter of the plant on the shore of Lake Michigan noticed Wednesday night what they described as "Roman candles" being discharged on a state beach two or three blocks outside the security

One guard, joined by a Zion po-lice officer, searched the beach but found no one. A few hours later the videotapes were delivered to media offices by a young woman. The video cas-

settes were of the type used in television studios and professional **Bulletin Prints Last Edition**

United Press International PHILADELPHIA - The Bulletin hit the streets Friday with an 84-page final edition and a special 12-page section crammed with memories of its 134-year history. The Charter Co. subsidiary that owns The Bulletin announced Wednesday that it was shutting the paper because of heavy losses.

Malant leader

production centers - too large for nome recorders.

Since the Nautilus, the first nu-

sea 26 years ago, the Navy's atom-

able legacy.

An enhanced version of the recording, made available by CBS television station WBBM, gave the appearance that the flares were being lobbed into and over the nuclear plant property.

James Toscas, spokesman for Commonwealth Edison, speculated that the recent rocket attack on a breeder reactor in France, or local media criticism of security at the Zion plant, may have inspired the incident. Late last year a former plant employee charged that there was widespread use of drugs and alcohol among guards.

John Kopeck, a Nuclear Regulatory Commission spokesman in Washington, said he knew of no similar incident in the industry's history. He said that plants like the one at Zion must be able to withstand the impact of a jet crash, "but as far as bombs or missiles. that kind of thing, there are no re-

Dallas Heads Reagan List for '84 Convention

WASHINGTON - The city of Dallas is President Reagan's first choice as the site of the 1984 Republican Convention, Richard Richards, chairman of the Republican National Com-

mittee has said.

Besides Dallas, the GOP committee has received letters of interest from Detroit, Kansas City, St. Louis and Atlanta. "We will, of course, do everything possible to accommodate the president's request to give preference to Dallas," Mr.

Richards said Thursday. "While Dallas is clearly the president's first choice, the site committee and the RNC must, as President Reagan requested be 'satisfied with the financial, legal and logistical arrange ments offered by Dallas."

FDR Returns to Capitol Hill In Voice, Spirit of His Time

(Continued from Page 1) ing crowd when he said that "it appeared in a campaign parade in may not be amiss to recall that a Republican president not too far from here today cast his first four presidential ballots for Franklin

Roosevelt." There was a tribute, too, from an old friend, W. Averell Harri-man. Present but suffering from laryngitis, his speech was read by

And there was laughter and ap-plause when the U.S. Naval Academy Glee Club, having just fin-ished singing "Brother, Can You Spare a Dime?" burst into a lively rendition of "Happy Days Are Here Again," the Roosevelt polititheme song. While officially a joint session of

Congress, fewer than 100 of the 535 members were present. They were far outnumbered by members of the diplomatic corps.

In seats normally occupied by

lawmakers were large numbers of Roosevelt family members, sons James and Elliott (Franklin D. Jr. was attending a similar memorial in New York City), wives, grand-children, great-grandchildren and

Campaign Parade

Later, at the White House luncheon attended by members of the Roosevelt family and old friends, Mr. Reagan described Roosevelt as "one of history's truly monumental figures" and "an American giant, a leader who shaped, inspired and led our people in perilous times."

Mr. Reagan recalled that the first time he had ever seen a presi-

he passed by in an open car, which we haven't seen a president able to do for a long time, a familiar smile

dent was in 1936 when Roosevelt

on his lips, jaunty and confident, drawing from us reservoirs of confidence and enthusiasm some of us had forgotten we had during those hard years," Mr. Reagan said. "Maybe that was FDR's greatest gift to us. He really did convince us that the only thing we had to fear was fear itself." In an obvious attempt to justify

his efforts to dismantle, or scale down, certain social programs, some dating from the Roosevelt years, Mr. Reagan said that Amer-

of a person, too."
Franklin D. Roosevelt Jr. rebuffed Mr. Reagan's invitation to the luncheon, saying that "the Reagan administration is undoing steps that my father's administra-tion took 40 to 50 years ago."

Roosevelt Hailed in Russia

the Communist Party newspaper Sovetskaya Rossiya, noting the centennial of Roosevelt's birth.

President and Mrs. Reagan visited an exhibition at the Smithsonian Institution marking the centenary of Roosevelt's birth. Reagan to Seek \$100-Million Increase for Civil Defense

By Felicity Barringer

Washington Post Service WASHINGTON - The Reagan administration plans to ask Congress for a \$100-million increase in civil defense spending for 1983 to reinvigorate a program that has languished since the decline of Cold War tensions and the advent

Sources familiar with the plan say most of the increase would be spent initially on accelerated planning for the mass evacuation of major American cities and areas near likely military targets.

This strategy of "crisis relocation" dates back in some form to the 1950s and was endorsed by the Carter administration in 1978, but until now the Federal Emergency Management Agency received only budget increases for the evacuation program, which is expected to cost at least \$2.5 billion

over several years. Another likely element, sources say, is money to study how to iden-tify and ensure protection of key

workers m essential industries, people who refine petroleum and fix military aircraft, people bring-ing food to evacuation sites and people guarding evacuated cities. Protection might mean fallout shelters or more expensive "blast" shelters designed to withstand the shock wave and heat generated by a nuclear explosion.

The aim of the program is to protect 80 percent of the population - 180 million people, most in designated high-risk areas, major cities or military installations. One key assumption underlies in that the United States would have two or three days to evacuate its highrisk areas during a period of es-calating international tensions, or after an evacuation of Soviet cities

gency Management Agency has worked with state and local offi-

cials, some of whose salaries are

paid in part by the agency, on plans for relocating 145 million people in high-risk areas to host

Since 1973, the Federal Emer-

areas 60 to 100 miles (96 to 160

kilometers) away. The Federal Emergency Management Agency, which inherited cavil defense responsibilities from the Defense Civil Preparedness Agency in 1979, would have a 1983 budget of between \$230 million and \$240 million if Congress approves President Reagan's request, according to those familiar with the proposal.

Building shelters for essential workers could push costs up in lat-er years, but an Office of Management and Budget official said there are too many variables to permit reliable long-term estimates.

With the new commitment, the Federal Emergency Management Agency is likely to be caught in the middle of a renewed debate over civil defense's effectiveness. Already, both sides of the debate are offering variations on the themes they have sounded for 25 years while civil defense spending soared and dipped, according to the mood

Those favoring more civil de-fense point to the Soviet Union, saying that CIA estimates indicate that it spends \$2 billion annually on civil defense and that it has developed a sophisticated program to protect 110,000 key government officials in hardened blast shelters. Another 12 to 24 percent of the

shelters at key economic installations, and evacuation plans could lead to the survival of tens of millions more Soviet citizens, according to a 1978 CIA report. But for every study cited by civil defense advocates its critics have one of their own: studies by the

work force could be protected in

Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, the congressional Office of Technology Assessment and private experts. "These are third-rate people reinventing wheels that were well considered [and discarded] 20 years ago," said Jeremy Stone of the Federation of American Scien-

.. would enhance the U.S.S.R.'s chances for survival following a nuclear exchange," the study said. They cannot have confidence, however, in the degree of protection their civil defenses would afford them, given the many uncertainties attendant to a nuclear exchange. We do not believe that the Soviets' present civil defenses would embolden them deliberately to expose the U.S.S.R to a higher risk of nuclear attack."

"What a wave of affection and pride swept through that crowd as

icans are a practical people able to "sense when things have gone too far, when the time has come to make fundamental changes. Franklin Roosevelt was that kind

MOSCOW (AP) — A Soviet newspaper hailed Roosevelt Friday as "perhaps the major figure" in U.S. politics this century.

"His personality continues to rivet attention both in the United States itself and beyond it," said

ment in 1962, then recommended that it not be followed. Mr. Stone and others at organizations such as the Center for Defense Information point to the same 1978 CIA study of Soviet civil defense. That study, they say, shows the limits of Soviet capabili-

Mr. Reagan has long been a civil defense advocate. In his Oct. 2 news conference he listed it as an essential element in the U.S. stratetists. He drew up a mass evacuation plan for the Defense Depart-

"The Soviets almost certainly believe their present civil defenses



For the Italian police it was a bravura performance, the more so since the NATO officer had a gun aimed at his head when commandos snatched him to safety. Because its police have so often been frustrated by terrorists, Italy would have been blamed, fairly or not, if the general had been harmed during his 42-day ordeal. So credit should be unstinting now; superb police work averted a

personal and political tragedy. In this case as before, the Red Brigades hoped to humiliate the police and discredit democratic government. They "succeeded" most spectacularly in 1978, with the kidnapping and murder of former Premier Aldo Moro. Now the tables are turned.

The terror network appears incompetent

and corrupt, as spoiled youngsters spitefully inform on each other. This disintegration may bring benefits well beyond Padua, leading to the capture of terrorists elsewhere.

There is no real pattern in the ebb and flow of terrorist violence. A victory on one front is often marred by a swift setback on another. Only hours after the rescue of Gen. Dozier, Turkey's consul general was fatally shot on a street in Los Angeles, apparently by an Armenian gunman.

Persistent and patient police work, however, does pay off. Improved security has diminished the risk of airline hijacking. Terror groups have been tamed and infiltrated in several countries. With skill and much luck, societies are learning to defend themselves and to punish terror. The task may be cease-

less and disheartening; it is not hopeless.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The rescue of Gen. Dozier was a triumph of skillful and vigorous work by the Italian police. But it was part of a larger pattern. Italian justice is winning its long and desperate struggle against the terrorists.

Amid the relief that Americans will feel, and gratitude to the Italian authorities, it is important not to miss the larger significance of the happy ending to this story. Terrorism is not confined to Italy, and the terrorists always seem, at first, to hold all the advantages. The Italian police have shown what society can do to protect itself. It is an extraordinary feat to retrieve a captive alive, and this spectacular success will be reassuring to that vast majority of people, not only in Italy, who detest terrorism, its methods and its purposes. For Italians, the Dozier case is only the most dramatic example of the remarkable capability that their police have de-

veloped in this long guerrilla war.

More than 2,000 terrorists have been arrested in Italy in two years. That took quiet courage on the part of the people responsible for it - not only the policemen and the prosecutors, but judges, prison officials, jurors and witnesses, who encountered personal risks almost unknown in law enforcement in America as the Red Brigades and their allies

retaliated with campaigns of intimidation and assassination. But it has been clear for some time that they were losing.

The psychological atmosphere within the Red Brigades has changed drastically in the last several years. Internal morale seems to have broken down. When the gunmen were riding high, those occasionally arrested held grimly to the rule of silence. Currently, it is obvious that the suspects are telling the police quite a lot about their connections.

The Red Brigades collaborate with other organizations of the violent ultra-left from Northern Ireland to the Middle East, and there is good reason to think that some of their money comes from the Soviets, who are always happy to stir the pot. But it was not the Soviet money, or any other foreign support, that made terrorism a mortal threat to Italy. It was Italians' ambivalence about national authority. That ambivalence, for the vast majority, has now evidently been resolved. The Red Brigades intended the kidnapping to be an attack on NATO. The outcome was, instead, a dramatic demonstration of the determination of Italians to enforce the law, and to keep the gunmen from taking over their politics.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

The El Salvador Option

Congress had demanded that the president, in order to continue aiding El Salvador, certify that the junta is committed to human rights, reforms and elections. The president has so certified. We think he did the right and necessary thing. It is evident, nowever that the situation in El Salvador is confused and dismal enough that, had a president wanted to, he might have marshaled grounds to go the other way.

Many people in and out of Congress fear that the junta is a loser, unable to tame the extreme right sufficiently to fight the extreme left effectively. They could turn out to be right. But probably most congressmen who voted to set up the certification procedure did not mean that the president should take it literally and use it to cut off the junta. Rather, they surely meant to be giving the president at once a way to push the junta harder and an incentive to do so.

It is well to press the administration to be more attentive to rights. This administration has needed pressing. It is misleading, however, to proceed as though El Salvador were a fresh issue on which the United States had the luxury of making an up-or-down judgment every six months, as the law stipulates, on the basis of the junta's rights record.

A little history: Burned by Anastasio Somoza's replacement by a Cuba-oriented regime in Nicaragua, Jimmy Carter undertook El Salvador. Ronald Reagan is following basically the same policy. Call it a grit-yourteeth policy: to support a reformist junta, with a lot of bad eggs in and around it, in order to avoid a Somoza-Sandinista choice. For critics to narrow their focus to the teethgritting without considering the policy's larger aims is shallow and unfair.

For people who can't take the junta, the honest response is not to say the junta is surprise — beset and flawed, but rather to make the case that it is acceptable to the United States if El Salvador goes the Cuban way. Perhaps this will have to be said of Guatemala, burdened by a regime that seems beyond the pale even of the conservative Ronald Reagan, let alone of the liberal Jimmy Carter. El Salvador, however, is another story: the place where both presidents decided it was worth hanging on.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Reagan's New Old Deal

In one sense, the president has truly become Franklin Delano Reagan.

Knight of the balanced budget, arch-enemy of federal borrowing, he is now the premier deficit spender of all time. Last year he introduced his economic plan with a metaphoric skyscraper; the trillion-dollar national debt, he said, would make a stack of \$1,000 bills 67 miles high. No longer. The program in his new State of the Union Message envisions a further deficit of nearly \$100 billion. That stack of bills is going up six miles.

Mr. Reagan still speaks vintage conservatism: "Our current problems are ... the inheritance of decades of tax and tax, and spend and spend." But by spending more while cutting taxes, how will he pay the bilis? He will borrow and borrow. Does he think no one will notice the contradiction? What does he have in mind?

In another sense, of course, the president has become Ronald Hoover.

For 50 years, America has understood that it is an economic unit as well as a political union. When the center of the land turned into a dust bowl, a tide of people flowed

west. Migrating Okies and Arkies met sheriffs and shotguns, but they kept on coming. When fertilizer and machines sucked up farm jobs in the South, another tide flowed north. Oil and air-conditioning transformed the Sun Belt — and spurred another great migration. The Union dealt with these dislocations by legislating for one economy and one work force, not 48 or 50. And when the Union accepted responsibility for the unemployed and the unemployable, it faced up to one problem, one underclass.

Not Mr. Reagan. Turn back, he says, turn back to the states some 40 programs, including welfare and food stamps, in exchange for federal assumption of Medicaid. It is more nearly turning back the clock.

The president is right to endorse the view of a Democratic governor that the national government should worry about arms control, not potholes. But poor people are not potholes. Where is the logic in federalizing one poverty program but turning back others? Do poor people get equally sick in different places but unequally hungry?

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Jan. 30: From Our Pages of 75 and 50 Years Ago

1907: Revolution in Caracas?

WILLEMSTAD, Netherlands Antilles - According to advices received from Caracas, Dr. Luis Mata, Governor of the Federal District, at the head of a body of armed troops, surprised a secret political meeting held in the yard of the Vice-President, Senor Gomez, at Caracas on the night of Jan. 27. In the fighting which followed, Dr. Mata and several others were killed and several, including the commander of the troops, were wounded. The meeting was held in the coach-house of the Vice-President, whose son shot and killed Dr. Mata. It is generally believed that a revolution will follow this outbreak.

1932: German Industry Stirs

PARIS - "Germany has gained an unsurpassed industrial equipment using money borrowed from other nations," a Herald editorial observes. "A very great improvement in her foreign trade has been reported. It is certain that if her factories are well-manned and she can obtain the necessary raw material, she can soon become the most formidable industrial and trade rival of Great Britain, France, Belgium and the United States that they have ever had. If Germany's rehabilitation is essential to the restoration of a general equilibrium in the world, modern bankers might wisely concede other credits to her."

On Europe's Reasonable Objections to Reagan

WASHINGTON — Offended by the re-luctance of America's European friends to follow its lead in invoking sanctions against Poland and the Soviets, many Americans are reacting as did the Duke of Wellington when he first became prime minister, "I met with my Cabinet this morning,"

he wrote in his diary, "and the most extraor-dinary thing happened; I gave my orders and they started discussing them."

Certainly such foot-dragging as we are now witnessing would not have occurred a decade ago. Why, then, has American authority so dramatically faded? The answer is not, as the Reagan administration seems to believe, solely that Europeans no longer trust Americans to defend them in view of lagging U.S. military strength, and that they will fall in line once America has again become strong. Nor is it, as some Americans self-righteously assume that European hesi-tancy over sanctions derives principally from the fact that they are too greedy to

make sacrifices for the common cause.

There is something in both points, but they are by no means the major explanation. they are by no means the major explanation. The central reason why European nations are not snapping briskly to attention is that they no longer trust American judgment and good sense. They feel, with considerable justice, that America has, for more than a decade, pursued a fumbling and unpredictable course with little discernible pattern, and they are allowed by the Person administration. they are alarmed by the Reagan administration's compulsive flow of tough talk.

Thus, more and more Europeans are asking: Can the current administration — or ed any administration chosen under the prevailing electoral system — ever again develop an informed and sophisticated strategy, what lawyers call "a theory of the case"?

Or will America continuous of the case. will America continue to flail about until it precipitates ultimate disaster?

For many West Europeans, the most reas-

By George W. Ball

suring time in recent history was when the United States seemed to be actively pursuing a policy of détente. Flawed as it was. detente was intellectually and emotionally satisfying: It acknowledged the existence of diversity in Soviet politics and rejected the banal hypothesis of a rigid, ideologically driven adversary immune from internal conflicts. flicts and unresponsive to world opinion.

But the Vietnam War backlash, the sordidness of Watergate and the failure of the Carter administration to map a firm and steady course gave America's hard-line ideologues time to regroup, and left detente with a bad name. Congress contributed with selfdefeating and abrasive meatires such as the Jackson-Vanik Amendment, which insulted the Soviets without hurting them. Now the Reagan administration has compounded the problem by pursuing a theory of the case that is both outmoded and jejume.

The doctrine-according-to-Reagan is that the Soviet Union is to blame for all major

world ills. Were it not for the Kremlin, the world could live in idyllic harmony. From this the president concludes that world peace can be preserved only by constant and implacable opposition to the Russians and by an incessant denunciation of all their works. That sterile doctrine leaves no room for even limited agreements with an aggressive adversary. As Europeans see it, the United States reluctantly consented to participate in weapons talks only when confronted with the threat of mutiny.

To many Europeans with long memories, the administration's bluster sounds ominously like a prelude to war.

They see its basic assumption as palpably wrong. The two most searing setbacks suf-fered by the Western democracies in the past decade - the fall of the shah in Iran

and the emergence of OPEC — could not possibly be blamed on the Soviet Union. Why, then, do Americans view the world in only two dimensions? More often than not, local conflicts have local causes. As the Arabs told Secretary of State Alexander Haig when he tried to fit

their troubles into a procrustean East-West framework, "Our most dangerous enemy is not Moscow but Israel." Europeans are exhibiting a similar reaction to the administration's effort to attribute the turmoil in El Salvador and Nicaragua solely to the insidious designs of the Kremlin and its minion, Fidel Castro. Why, they ask, can't America. recognize the underlying social, economic and political injustices that doom those countries to bitter internal struggles? If many Europeans now regard United

States policy as erratic and unpredictable, they are right. They watched President Reagan denouncing the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan as "unacceptable," then withdrawing the wheat embargo, which was America's only scrious instrument of leverage. Faced with the Polish crisis, they saw the Reagan administration take only cheap token measures, then demand that Europe follow suit at a far greater cost.

The brooding question in European minds today is whether the administration has a foreign policy or merely an obsession with Moscow and a disturbing addiction to bombs and tanks as the only instruments of policy. Some Europeans are even beginning to doubt that America's new armaments effort is primarily intended to keep the peace; some read the bellicose rhetoric as accepting the probability of a nuclear conflict that regardless of the vaporings of the nuclear metaphysicians - America will never be able to limit. Thus, Europe's reluctance to

have medium-range missiles on its soil results more than anything else from a growing suspicion, reinforced by careless White House utterances, that the Reagan administration regards those missiles not as instru-ments of deterrence but as weapons of war.

America will err gravely if it does not try to comprehend the conditioning influence of history on Europeans. They have long been accustomed to ware accustomed to wars every generation, and they have learned from experience to avoid fights if possible, particularly those on their own soil. So some feel tempted to try to get out of the way of the superpowers — to sit on the mountain and watch the tigers light, conveniently forgetting that tigers, too, can climb mountains. Theirs is a counsel of a growing despair, for they no longer believe, as they did for many years, that America can — and will — maintain the peace; in-

can — and will — maintain the peace; instead it may get them into war.

If America is to regain its commanding; voice in the alliance, and indeed to hold the west together, it must put aside the blustering doctrinaire positions in which it is now indulging. A Europe frightened by bellicosity will not follow America's lead and help rebuild Western strength, it will support the United States only if convinced that Americans know where they are going and that cans know where they are going and that they are not heading toward war through overcommitment to a simplistic ideology.

Sooner or later, America must learn a rudimentary but essential lesson: To take common measures against Moscow in full agreement with the allies is far more effective, and far less costly to the West, than to take more drastic actions unilaterally and thus play into the hands of Soviet efforts to tear the alliance apart.

The writer was undersecretary of state fron 1961 to 1966. He contributed this comment to The Washington Post.



'Nothing for the Next Three Years, I'm Afraid, Sir ... '

A Pragmatic Belief in Government

WASHINGTON — When reviewing the life of Franklin D. Roosevelt in connection with the centenary of his birth, some people see ironic parallels between his New Deal Democratic presidency and the presidency of Ronald Reagan, the stalwart steward of

Republican conservatism. Curiously, this theory even receives weight from Reagan, perhaps because it serves his political needs. In a televised interview he has rated Roosevelt "among the great presidents" and praised his record as a wartime leader as "absolutely magnificent." The other day the Reagans even gave a White House hinch for 220 old New Dealers. It was as if the Smart dynasty, having regained the throne of England, decided to give a masked ball for Cromwell's

surviving Puritans. Reagan had already secured Roosevelt's place in the presidential pantheon by citing FDR favorably, if misleadingly, in accepting the 1980 Republican nomination. (He wanted to woo the older, hard-working Catholic voters of the upper Midwest who revered Roose-welt and the president with the contraction of the second to the president with the contraction of the second to the president with the contraction of the president with the president with the president participation of the president with the president participation of the participation velt and who, his pollsters said, might hold the key to the election.) For Reagan, who possessed the True Cross of the Right, to bless FDR, 35 years after his death, was enough to lift Roosevelt out of the partisan thicket and into the hallowed heights.

Educated at Groton and Harvard, Roosevelt was familiar with history and literature. He could speak French and By Andrew J. Glass

he could read Latin. Yet, during his lifetime, critics would describe him as a second-rate mentality and a first-rate personality. Given some of the blather heard at recent Reagan press conferences, this description could easily fit

the current president. In comparing Roosevelt and Reagan, one could say that they were both in-tensely self-confident men, they were both born actors, they were both adept at manipulating the media, and they both knew how to live well.

Beyond such superficial similarities, it could also be said that Reagan, like FDR in 1932, was elected because of who he was not, rather than who he was. Like FDR, he challenged an uninspiring engineer-president at a time of economic despair. Like FDR, he pitted the politics of great dreams against the politics of the status quo. And like FDR, he began his presidency by proposing a program for economic recovery and by getting the public and Congress to try his ideas.

"Things are seldom what they seem," trilled Gilbert and Sullivan. "Skim milk

oft parades as cream." When Roosevelt ran in 1932 (a 21year-old Reagan cast his first vote for him), it was as a fiscal conservative. He castigated Herbert Hoover for presiding over "the greatest spending administration in peacetime history." And when he came to power, FDR submitted a oudget that called for deep cuts in veterans' benefits and federal pay.

Those initial steps are all but forgot-

ten now because, at was also a pragmatist who believed that if something didn't work, something else might. One of FDR's original brain trusters, Raymond Moley, wrote of the New Deal: "To look upon these policies as the result of a unified plan was to believe that the accumulation of stuffed snakes, baseball pictures, school flags, old tennis shoes, a carpenter's tools, geometry books and chemistry sets in a boy's room could have been put there by an interior decorator.

By contrast, Reagan is an ideologue. His unified plan to revive the economy and dismantle federal social programs may not be working. It may never work. But it is a unified plan and Reagan, despite pressure from his own brain trust, will stick with it.

If FDR believed in anything, it was in the ability of the federal government to set things right. In 1944, Roosevelt said Americans had a right to a job, the right to earn enough for food, clothing and recreation, the right to a decent home, the right to adequate medical care and the right to a good education. And who do you think Roosevelt be-lieved would guarantee those rights?

Reagan basically believes the federal government to be the enemy of the people. A nostalgic lunch at the White House is not about to change that. D1982, Cax News Service.

An FDR Gauge Of Presidents

By John Milton Cooper Jr.

ADISON, Wis. — In the weeks leading up to the centenary of Franklin Delano Roosevelt's birth on Jan. 30, 1882, a poll of American historians has ranked him as the third-greatest president in the country's history. And one of his most important heutenants, Thomas G. Corcoran, has died.

Besides being a leading New Dealer and a personal protege of Roosevelt, Corcoran accidentally beloed establish an enduring standard

for assessing presidential performance. On March 4, 1933, Roosevelt's first inauguration day, Corcoran, a former law clerk, hap-pened to be at the home of retired Supreme Court Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes Jr. when the new president paid a call on the 92-year-old jurist. As Corcoran later told Roosevelt's biographers. Holmes remarked after the president left, You know, his Uncle Ted appointed me to the Supreme Court." After a pause, Holmes, un-specific about whom his forthcoming remark was describing, added: "A second-class intellect,

but a first-class temperament." Theodore Roosevelt was not Franklin's "Unc'e Ted," but his wife, Eleanor's. The two Presidents Roosevelt were fifth cousins who did not share much besides a common surname, upperclass social status and a Harvard education. The family of "T.R." considered their distant relative Franklin a mediocre lightweight — they called him a "featherduster" — who had mar-

ried upward into their clan. Corcoran may have passed on Holmes' re mark as a description of Franklin when it was intended for the jurist's close friend Theodore. Holmes shared the family's dismissal of Franklin; to describe him as a "second-class intellect" would have been a compliment.

Its errors notwithstanding, the Holmes-Corcoran aphorism has served ever since. In the half-century since FDR's first inauguration, virtually every interpreter of the presidency has stressed the greater need for gifts of projection, charm and psychological fitness ("tempera-ment") over intelligence, curiosity and reflectiveness ("intellect"). Presidents may get along fine with a "second-class intellect," it is argued, but the indispensable key to success is a "firstclass temperament."

As for the historians' poll, it reflects not so much FDR's performance, which will probably always be controversial, as his indisputable significance. He served as president longer than any person ever has or ever will, barring repeal of the 22d Amendment. He led the United States through the greatest mass trauma in its history, the Depression of the 1930s, and to the greatest victory abroad that it is ever likely to win, World War II. And he set a standard of presidential leadership by which his successors are still judged. Franklin Delano Roosevelt can never fade from the memory of Americans.

The writer is a professor of history at the University of Wisconsin. He contributed this comment to The Los Angeles Times.

Letters.

Paris.

A Pakistani Reply We are surprised that 10 days af-

ter the firm denial of Amnesty International's report, given by the interior minister of Pakistan, Mr. Mahmoud A. Haroon, in the Majlis-i-Shoora in Islamabad, you have chosen to publish the editori-al "Coincidence in Pakistan?" (IHT, Jan. 23). As the minister said categorically in his statement of Jan. 14, Amnesty International has grossly exaggerated numbers and distorted facts. The allegation that there are

thousands of prisoners in Pakistani jails is baseless. At present only 62 persons against whom investiga-tions are progressing could be de-scribed as political detainees. Of course, following the hijacking of a PIA Boeing last March and certain other acts of terrorism, the Pakistani authorities intensified their efforts to track down criminals. Hijacking is a crime under interna-

M.H. ASKARI. Embassy of Pakistan, Paris.

The Poland Show

It is regrettable that what could be a worthwhile effort to focus attention on Poland's plight might have been spoiled by individuals who handle sensitive international affairs in a show business-like manner. The U.S. government brought on itself all negative reactions with Mr. Wick's own descrip-tion of the program: "We think this will be a tremendous show, probably the biggest show in the

history of the world." This reads like an announcement of a circus spectacular.

RITA VAN TSCHURIN. Poland, El Salvador To all those Europeans and Americans who, according to Flora Lewis (IHT, Jan. 12), think that there is not much difference be-tween Poland and El Salvador: Polish Solidarity is not an armed

and killing, as the Salvadoran "insurgents" are. MILVIA STOKES.

Marxist guerrilla group sabotaging

Anti-Semitism

Nothing has changed. The news about anti-Semitism is not new. A few headlines bear witness: West Germany, Neo-Fascism Lives (THT, Oct. 28), "West Germany Decides Not to Ban Hitler Book" (Isn. 6), "U.S. Group Re-ports Rise in Anti-Semitism" (Jan. 7), "Anti-Semitism in Poland: A Glimpse of Power Struggle" (Jan. 16). And Henry Fairlie began a column (Dec. 29) by saying: "It may not seem to be a topic for the Christmas holidays, but in a way none could be more so. I am talk-

ing of anti-Semitism." George Steiner seems to have asked himself a relevant question - "If Hitler entered a room today, would we stand up?" He answered, "I know damn well we would get up" (IHT, Nov. 28).

LEO KARTMAN. Meudon, France.

After Henry VIII

I read with interest your report (IHT, Jan. 18) about the resu tion of full ties between Britain and the Vatican. May I point out a mistake? These ties were resumed for a brief period after the death of Henry VIII, when the pope sent the English cardinal, Reginald Pole as a legate to England. The death of Queen Mary severed again the ties betwee Rome and

ANATOLE BRAUN. London.

You report that a 450-year-old feud between Britain and the Vatican, started by Henry VIII, has ended. May I point out that when Henry VIII was king of England, Britain did not exist. Neither the crowns not the parliaments of England and Scotland had been united. England, under Henry,

broke with the Vatican in 1532; Scotland not until 1560, a generation later, through an act passed by a parliament which, although irregularly constituted and assembled, at least bore some appearance of democracy, as compared with the dictate of an English ab-

solute monarch. J.H. CAMPBELL: Islc of Canna, Scotland.

Zweig Defended

Regarding the review (IHT, Dec. 19) by John Leonard of "The Royal Game and Other Stories," there is only one sentence I can wholeheartedly agree with, i.e., the one that says Erasmus is the only book Mr. Leonard has read. Obviously he hasn't read "The Royal Game

and Other Stories."

Not only did the world not promptly forget Stefan Zweig (unless the United States is the world

for Mr. Leonard), but he fails t understand the humanism c Zweig's writing, it's a pity that poor review will probably result i many American readers shyin away from reading the works of one of the greater German author of this century.

HANS-OTTO HARBERTS.

Minding His P's

Re "Jaruzelski's Control" (IH7 Jan. 21): John Darnton writes the "the 58-year-old general he achieved a position of power ur paralleled in Poland's postwar period." Would that Poland's polit cal plight were as promptly repair able as this possibly unparallele proliferation of P's in a sing paragraph.
CARLENE FORSZT.

Bologna, Italy.

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Getting Away — Far, Far Away — From It All

Deep in the Bush. **Onens in Zimbabwe**

by Alan Cowell

ARIBA, Zimbabwe - The night had been filled with excite things: bush fires like ragged armies across the darkened Zambezi escarpment; an elephant, driven before the blaze, appeared fleetingly in the headlights; a whole, conical hill on the plat by the lake alight like some biblical apparition. Then, leaving these overs behind, Kariba.

"See' the boatman Phineas said, "crocodile." He pointed toward the black roving shape of eyes and snout in the still lagoon, among the dead trees. "lippo!" He did not need to point. A whole family of eight came up, ontafter the other, snorting, snuffling, blue-pink, malevolent of gaze. "Buffep." Phineas said, and the huge brown beast raised its head from crazing in the shallows pregion as if short of sight

grazinin the shallows, peering as if short of sight.

At awn we had met at the jetty of one of the lakeside hotels in Karibi on the border of Zimbabwe and Zambia, a town that did not exist 3 years ago, before they started building the dam across the Zambezi Rver. The vessel was an 18-foot speedboat with an 80-horsepower engine You can cross Lake Kariba in smaller craft but it is not always wise. he lake is 175 miles long and 20-odd miles wide. When the wind is high, inneled through the Kota Kota narrows, a third of the way southwest along the length of the lake, it whips the surface into hard, unrelent-

Karla is one of Zimbabwe's main resorts, 220 miles northwest of Salisbuy on good, tarred highways that go through rich rolling farmland and gape reserve. The road hazard signs in these parts include one showin an elephant with trunk raised; sometimes, especially just after dusk, ephants appear suddenly in the headlights, set on some voyage of their or

Mospeople who come to Kariba do so for the lake. There are hotels with relaurants and swimming pools. One has a casino for roulette and blackiak and slot machines; another boasts a discotheque. But these are really heillary to the great stretch of water that offers game viewing, fishinging a beauty that would not exist in its present form if people had no sought to exploit the environment, turn the waters of the Zambezi iro hydroelectric power and flood a whole stretch of the river's

Hillbecame islands in the flood and on two of these, Fothergill and Spurwig, the visitor can stay in organized surroundings. Fothergill has thatchi cottages, in the style of the Batonka people who were forced off their lads in the valley when lake flooded. Spurwing has tents that were built a a retreat for white farmers during the war (which ended three years 40) that changed Rhodesia, an errant British colony, into Zimbabwe. It's easy to forget, these days, that Kariba had its own trauma in the fighing: on two occasions, guerrillas brought down passenger air-craft fron Kariba with heat-seeking missiles.

Phines has been driving boats here for nine years and knows the lake well. Ou route is simple: the Sanyati Gorge, 22 miles from Kariba, then lunch at purwing, then Matusadona, the game park on the water's edge. I onesaw a baby crocodile at Sanyati Gorge, sunning itself on a rock at the 14 of the gorge, where it narrows to a rocky stream toward the headways of the Sanyati River, once a tributary of the Zambezi. Its current sill runs deep below the gorge and in the fall it draws the tiger fish up titheir spawning grounds on the gravel beds. Fishermen come in sleek poverboats to troll lures for these fighting fish, whose species name in Latin Hydrocynus vittanis, means "striped water dog." They are a handsom breed, with vermilion fins and a body of black and white

tainsides that line the gorge, there are fish eagles, birds of brown, white and blad plumage that throw back their heads to emit a haunting, mocking all. These birds, with a wing span of 6 feet, are the last link in the ecological food chain, swooping to snatch their prey from the water. But these birds are threatened by DDT that has been used in the Zam-

hezi catement area. The gree merits some exploration. Bird life abounds. Baboons bark from thenarren ravines. There is a waterfall. At the mount of the gorge, it is 1,00 yards wide. Where it narrows there are picnic places on a small, sady beach. Swimming, however, is banned: This is where I saw

the babicrocodile; its elders, rarely seen, are beneath you, waiting.
The ride from Sanyati to Spurwing Island takes around 20 minutes, Fotherell another 5. In either place there is respite from the heat that, from hidmorning to late afternoon, is intense. Cold drinks, a lunch of saladand meat, shade. At the hottest time of the year in these places

you canot walk barefoot in the unshaded spots.

From the islands it is a short ride to the shores of the Matusadona Gam Park, where animals come down to the waters to drink and, if you drift nto the lagoons and creeks with the engine stilled, you will not scurcthem away. An elephant, seen across 10 yards of water, is a mighty thin. There are, of course, organized tours in Matusadona, where there are reat herds of cape buffalo, lion, all manner of buck. But game viewing by water has a special appeal, a silence free of grinding gears and werheated engines.

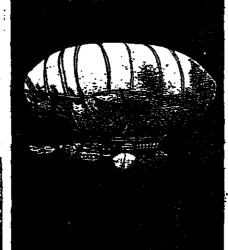
Ilgame parks are, by their nature, artificial places where animals are

kep intact from the ravages of humanity, then Matusadona is more articial than most. As the lake filled, the game wardens and wildlife but launched what they called "Operation Noah" to save animals from extiction (the Batonka people had, more or less, to fend for themselves). Muderous snakes were rescued from hilltops that had become threatend islands; men waded through water carrying buck on their backs. Then we ecology seems to have settled into a rhythm with its own attractions and perils. The shoreline is fringed with dead trees that have become rock hard. Cormorants nest in them, fish feed around their roots. Bot captains shy from the submerged branches, which can tear through thitoughest hull.

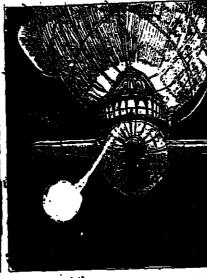
h late afternoon, especially, Kariba's special quality emerges, particular, at the end of the dry season when the bush fires have filled the air win invisible dust that has not been cleansed by rain. Then, when the lak is a flat mirror tinged with pale violet and pink and orange, you can hadly tell where it meets the sky. The trees, gannt frames, are reflected perectly in the waters.

he heat eases and, returning to Kariba, you will meet the fishing bots coming out for the night to catch small freshwater sardines called kaenta. By the time night settles, the lake will be freekled with the lights of heir rigs and the bush fires will once again scour the escarpment, puhing leopard and elephant before them, beyond human control. 1982 The New York Times

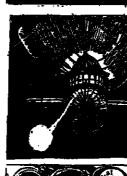




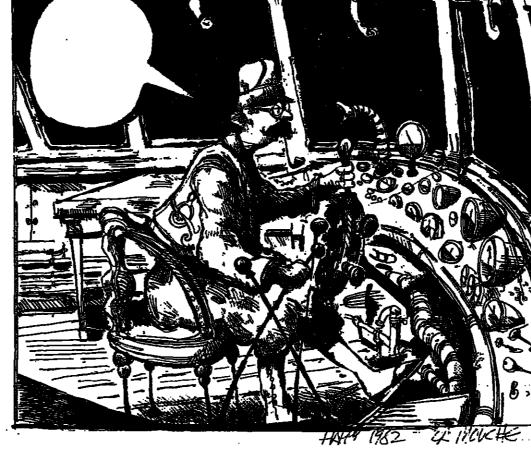












A Bit of Empire Endures in Burma

by Debra Weiner

AYMYO, Burma — Forty-three miles from Mandalay, up over the loping mountain ranges of the . Shan States, almost, but quite to the reaches of China, sits the tiny hill station of Maymyo, a part of vanished empire.

When the British used to escape here from the heat and humidity of central Burma's hot season, it must have seemed like a visit back to the Home Counties: the mist rolling in across the downs, the beech pines and oaks shading the broad streets, the Victorian Gothic mansions with their proper English names.

Today, 34 years after the British relinquished their century-long hold on Burma, rich Chinese families live in The Pines, Fernside and Upper Ridge. The landscaped gardens bave slipped several shades toward the overgrown, with the folly or mined pavilion that once rooted in the lawn now replaced by a miniature pagoda. The nearby teak forests, which the British once owned and farmed, are now forbidden territory, in the hands of rebel

And yet, colonial life thrives. Despite the austere Burmese Way of Socialism — in effect since the recently retired Gen. Ne Win seized control of the country in 1962 — despite efforts to blot out the British influence on Burma's history, as well as forestall a Westernized future, and despite attempts to convert this Buddhist nation into one of the more isolated countries in the world (until this year, schools were not allowed to teach English) — Maymyo, the final embodiment of Imperial Britain, so far has been spared.

Examples abound: Like most Burmese, the

men of Maymyo wear the national dress in-stead of pants, but here the skirtlike lungi is commonly topped by a suit jacket and tie. While the Japanese, who occupied Burma during World War II, have taken their war dead home, the British dead remain in their original graves - in a British cemetery alongside one of Maymyo's half-dozen Protestant churches. Although in many Burmese towns horse carts are the main mode of transportation, in Maymyo the conveyances are akin to the turn-of-

the century hacks and carriages. Most illustrative of Maymyo's homage to history, however, is the town's main hotel. Though recently renamed by the state-run Tourist Burma as the Maymyo Guest House, everyone in town calls it by the original name.

A Canadian built the place in 1901, as a haven for bachelor British officers of the Bombay Burmah Teak Co., although by the 1920s, civil servants and their families were also among the guests. Set on a ridge a few miles above town, Candacraig is loaded with turrets gables and ivy-covered trellises; the secondstory covered balcony resembles an edge of white frosting on this fruit cake.

The verandah steps lead into a central hall reaching as high as the roof. The varnished teak fireplace is off to the side, the reception counter is tucked in a corner. At the far end a huge double staircase shows the way to eight spacious rooms, housing wide beds canopied by mosquito netting.

Of course Candacraig creaks, Blemishes, stains and scratches can be found everywhere. At night mice scurry inside the walls. In certain moments, the rooms themselves seem almost to wheeze. Instead of provoking unease, these touches are oddly comforting.

Meals are served in the small dining room

In the evening, roast beef, Yorkshire pudding, home-baked bread and strawberries and cream, might be served by candlelight. The menu is British, but it is not the same as when my father was the chef," Candacraig's head waiter, Peter Bernard, explains.

His father, Albert, who cooked for the Roy-al Artillery as well as for Lord Mountbatten, was the chef at Candacraig in the 1920s and again from the 1960s until he died in 1979. "When my father was alive, he used to serve different food every night," Bernard says.
"Imperial food: plum pudding, scones, sherry

trifle, shepherd's pie. "Of course after the revolution it was difficult to find many European ingredients - raisins, almonds, cheese, chocolate. So my father found substitutes from the local area. Instead

of almonds, for example, he would use cherry

"Yes," continues Bernard, who is Burmeseborn but of Indian origin, "my father liked the British very much. He went to church every Sunday in a black suit, shoes, socks and a tie.

He would only wear a lungi at home." Daylight hours can be comfortably spent. A botanical garden and a waterfall are nearby and seasoned travelers call Maymyo's open-air market - orderly, clean and stocked with innumerable foods — the best in all Southeast

Or the visitor can simply relax: lounge at Candacraig, take a stroll, recall the time when empires rose and flourished.

Maymyo can be reached by taxi from near the Mandalay bazaar, the trip takes about two hours. A room for two at the Candacraig costs about 45 kyat (about \$7) a night, with the English dinner at about \$5.

Where Time Stopped, In the Galapagos

by Warren Hoge

ALAPAGOS ISLANDS, Ecuador - When Herman Melville visited these rude, mist-shrouded volcanic islands, he remarked on their "emphatic uninhabitableness." The first impression recorded in the notebooks of Charles Darwin, whose evolutionary convictions took root here, was, "Nothing could be less inviting." And the captain of the survey ship HMS Beagle that brought the English naturalist to the Galapagos found the craggy black coastline "a fit shore for pandemonium."

Yet, despite the inhospitableness of this archipelago astride the Equator, 600 miles off South America's Pacific coast, growing numbers of people have come to settle or to tour. They have become a new priority for authorities whose only previous concern was preserving unique forms of wildlife that abound throughout the 19 islands, 42 islets and scores of unnamed rock outeroppings.

"These people have a constitutional right to be here, and we cannot deny it," says Jose Villa, the deputy director of the Charles Darwin Station. "But while we know a lot about how to conserve animal life, we know very little about how to assimilate humans."

The Ecuadoran government established a development agency solely for the Galapagos last year, charged it with drawing up a master plan and financed it with a \$5-million budget that far exceeds that of the National Park Service, which has been administering 88 percent of the 3,200-square-mile island area since 1968.

Behind the move was a rapid rise in tourism that brought 25,000 outsiders to the islands last year and caused complaints from the growing residential colony of some 5,000 people that they are receiving less attention from officials than such inhabitants as the blue-footed boobies, wandering tattlers, ruddy turnstones, black-bellied plovers, wedgerumped stormy petrels, lava lizards and giant tortoises for which the islands are named

Establishing the new agency, however, led to a new set of problems. Rumor and suspicion have short gestation periods in island societies, and the technicians, their new heavy-duty vehicles and their comfortable

and the technicians, their new heavy-duty venicles and their comfortable accommodations sparked immediate resentment.

"The problem we all have is that nobody knows what is going to happen, so people get emotional," says Sylvia Harcourt, an English zoologist working at the Darwin Station. "You get people who think they're going to put Coca-Cola signs along every beach."

There are also mainland interests that want to build a casino and beach resort on top of one of the principal fossil fields, but it is unlikely that they or any soft-dripk concessionaires will set a favorable hearing that they or any soft-drink concessionaires will get a favorable hearing from the new organization. A report prepared for the ecology-minded president of Ecuador, Osvaldo Hurtado Larrea, credits the agency with

being "an entity inspired by a philosophy balanced between conserva-tion and development." Juan Pio Cueva, a veterinarian who is an agency official on Santa Cruz, the most populated of the islands, says, "Too many people think we want to develop just for development's sake and that we're going to create a big bureaucracy. That's the way it happens in most Latin situations, but it's not going to happen that way here."

Both he and Villa say they believe that with proper controls larger-scale tourism and modest development could be introduced without seriously demanding the islands' deligned scale or visit and modest development.

ously damaging the islands' delicate ecology. Visitors are required to sign in with the National Park Service, to avoid all but 43 approved sites on individual islands and to take along a certified naturalist guide.

Past intruders have always harmed the animal populations, whether they were sailors who killed the friendly Galapagos animals for fun and carted thousands of giant tortoises off with them, or colonists whose goats, pigs and dogs were allowed to run wild and ended up competing for the same vegetation or eating the eggs and the young of indigenous

Those who have settled here successfully have learned to adapt them-

selves to the island as much as the other way around. Cueva says he has grown to favor coffee brewed with the island's brackish water over what he was accustomed to drinking on the main-land. Forrest Nelson, a naturalized Ecuadoran who came here from California 21 years ago and runs the islands' best hotel, urges guests not to kill any spiders in their rooms because they are needed to eliminate other, more nettlesome insects. And Karl Angermayer, an adventurer who arrived here from Germany with three brothers in 1937, shares his house atop an ocean bluff with rockbound scarlet crabs called Sally Lightfoots and 120 marine iguanas.

"This was their home before it was mine," he explains as the spiny

little lizards clamber over one another to get at a bowl of bread he holds

Darwin called the Galapagos "a little world all in itself" and a "laboratory" of wildlife untouched by modern developments and unchallenged by continental predators. The animals encountered on the islands are remarkably tame in the presence of humans and fascinatingly cooperative among themselves. Pull up a chair outside to read a book, and you are apt to have an egret or blue heron standing at your side or an iguana crawling over your foot.

Small ground finches peck the ticks from the folds and wrinkles of the canvaslike skin of the giant tortoises. Yellow warblers, lava lizards and geckos move about the beast to obtain small insects that the tortoises' plodding motion dislodges from the underbrush. The vermilion flycatcher rides along the top of the tortoiseshell while the noddy tern perches on the heads of pelicans searching for fish.

Tortoises from each island have different characteristics, one of the observations that convinced Darwin during his five-week stay in 1835 that an undiminished creative force was still at work transforming spe-

cies long after the original creation.

Since their discovery by a Spanish bishop whose boat was blown off course in 1535, the islands have been used by buccaneers, whalers, convicts and, during World War II, U.S. armed forces guarding the approaches to the Panama Canal.

The military airfield built on Baltra Island is now the entry point for tourists who then negotiate passage to the other islands with local skippers who have given up fishing for the more lucrative trade of tran-

Karl Angermayer, now 67 years old, and his wife, Margarita, 77, watched the changes with the patience born of such experiences as having gone for 20 years without bread because there was no way to get flour to the islands. "We have to move with the times," she says. can't say, 'Don't come.' After all, we wanted to come also."

©1982 The New York Times

Solitary and Serene at a Hermitage on Majorca

by Anne Sinclair Mebdevi

FERMITAGE OF SAN SALVA-DOR, Majorca - The earth's population is reaching 4½ billion, and lation is reaching 472 Union, amplified in dispersion of poses ever-grater problems. A solution can be found in Majorca: This island has five isolated and Santa Magdaleed herintages — at Trinidad, Santa Magdalena. Bot Any, Belen and San Salvador — still occupied by hermits.

Because these hermitages were designed several hundred years ago and built on steep hilltops - then almost maccessible - they provided cell-like rooms for pilgrims and wayfarers who managed to trudge up the hairpin paths. The rooms, which over the centuries have been restored and expanded, can be rented today for a nominal sum the equivalent of about \$1 to \$3 a person a night. They contain a hand basin, a mirror, a char and usually two iron beds. There is no heating, but there are completely modern, communal bathrooms.

Today each hermitage can be reached by an asphalted road; each has electricity and a telephone. Stone tables and benches are scattered

under ancient trees for picnickers. None of these conveniences in any way destroys the screnity that cleaks the sanctuaries. The hermitage of Bon Asy is typical. After

hazarding the precipitous road rising 1,000 feet above the plain, the visitor finds himself on a large plateau before a towering 17th-century building. There is not a soul around. The silence is earle and the spectacular 360-degree view is equally so. Spread below are villages. orchards and highways from which not a sound reaches the hilltop.

Three doors in the facade of Bon Any are invitingly open. The center one goes into a chapel with vases of wildflowers and lighted tapers. Still there is no one and no sound. In fact, the visitor begins to feel that he or she has stumbled into the Sleeping Beauty's castle.

Willy-nilly one begins to tiptoe.

The door to the right leads to an antercom and a staircase. Thoroughly intimidated by this time, one dares not mount the stairway for fear of disturbing the almost palpable peace.

But there is the door to the left. It opens into

a hall with a little shop where resames are displayed. Tucked behind the door is an electric bell push. Its tinkle summons, almost immediately, a smiling hermit who with umost courses will about the result with the smiling hermit who with umost courses will about the result will be a smiling hermit who with umost courses. tesy will show the visitor a room. No food is provided, but there are cooking and washingup facilities and a dining area. Guests are expected to provision themselves. However, in most of the hermitages, a modern restaurant and bar, managed by non-hermits, will serve

The five sanctuaries range in size from Santa Magdalena with 8 rooms 10 San Salvador, the headquarters of the congregation, with 90

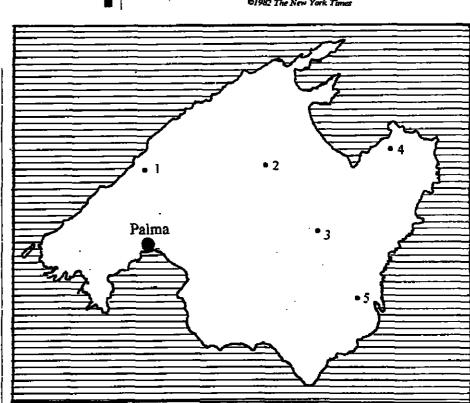
The order — called the Hermits of St. Paul and St. Anthony after two fourth-century hermits who lived in the Egyptian desert west of Thebes — is unique to Majorca except for a branch established later in Minorca. The order was founded in 1648 by a Majorcan named Juan Mir, a hermit himself, who evidently felt that the number of isolated and self-declared getters-away living in caves, straw huts and pine woods was out of hand. To Mir their dependence on alms and their struggle for daily survival was self-defeating since they were left little time for meditation, the justification for a hermit's existence. He brought them together, the idea being to divide the mundane work of

growing food and providing shelter. Even today the Hermits of St. Paul and St. Anthony are dedicated to total withdrawal from worldly doings. They eat and pray together at fixed hours beginning at 1 a.m. During daylight hours they also work at household and gardening tasks: they string rosaries and weave baskets, which are sold in the shop to

bring in the petty cash needed for essentials. How does a person become a hermit? "Our way of life is nothing extraordinary nor impos-sible," says one, asking that his name not be used. "It is enough that a young person in sports jacket and tie, riding his motorcycle with a transistor in his pocket and a brilliant future ahead of him, makes a visit to one of our hermitages." If such a young person is so deeply affected by the atmosphere that he truly desires to leave the world behind, he is given a few months' trial, usually being sent to live at Belen, the most-isolated of the hermitages. The trial is not, according to this hermit, extrava-gante: It requires no haircloth nor fasting.

Once the novitiate decides that he sincerely wants to give up the world, he is taken into the order in a small ceremony at which his family must be present. Then he puts on the gray cassock and lets his beard grow. He takes three vows: poverty, chastity and obedience to the superior, who is elected from among the congregation every three years. The hermits are not priests and may not perform any priestly rites such as baptism or marriage.

Except for the hardiest of getters-away, a night at a hermitage is not necessarily recommended, especially in winter; few of us realize how addicted we are to warmth, noise and human company. But a day's picnic excursion rates higher. Meeting the hermits, whose warmth is as compelling as their serenity. basking in the stillness and feasting on the view are more effective than a bottle of quilizers for jangled nerves.



1. Trinidad; 2. Santa Magdalena; 3. Bon Any, 4. Belen; 5. San Salvador.

by John Walker

ONDON - In an office on the fringes of the Soho district of London. above a shop selling girlie magazines and sexual aids, Richard Ingrams can be found working on the next issue of Private Eye, Britain's intemperate, scandal-mongering and highly successful satirical magazine that is

about to celebrate its 20th anniversary.
His desk, with its five telephones, is littered with readers' letters, many of them anonymous, and curious newspaper cuttings: one, from a Spanish paper, describes Harold Wil-son's former aide Lady Falkender as "the wid-ow of the great American writer William

Behind him, on the wall, is a dark patch made by the back of his head as he nilts back in his chair to take a call from an informant. "I really can't think of anything I'd rather be doing than this," says Ingrams, who has been editing the formightly magazine since its first issue in 1961. Then it consisted of three pages of yellow paper stapled together. Its imperfect-ly typewritten pages mixed wild political spec-ulation with parody and boisterous humor. Five hundred copies were printed and most

were given away to friends. The magazine's funds were small, around £300, and, on the evidence of his first, slight, amateurish issue, its chances of success must have seemed smaller. Two more experimental issues followed before it began regular publica-tion in February, 1962. By the end of the first year, its circulation was 20,000.

The name of Private Eye was a last-minute choice after many other possible titles, including Tumbril and Bladder, had been discarded. It now seems a perfect description for a magazine that mixes serious investigation with pru-rient voyeurism, prying into other people's pri-vate lives with unlikable relish. These days, The Eye is only slightly glossier than it was, for its appearance is kept deliberately crude, as if from a Puritan distike of sophistication. It is a little thicker, rising to 32 pages, and, even though it now prints on off-white paper, it is still redolent of yellow journalism.

But even the magazine's enemies find it compulsive reading, if only to discover what it is writing about them. Its circulation is now 180,000 and rising steadily. The Eye is a pillar of the British anti-Establishment, an ornament of the radical right.

"We attack all revolutionary parties," says the 44-year-old Ingrams. "We stand for the op-posite of humbug. Really, the whole of The



Weinstell

When are you off to Barbados, When are you our to barbacos, you lucky bugger? I do hope you manage to get away: you remember Batty Dugdale, one of the Burmah reps in the South West? I bumped into him in the Club the other morning, him in the Club the other morning, very much the worse for wear after three days at snowbound Luton with his Missus and the grandchildren, waiting for a package Jumbo to whip them off to South Africa and sanity, all to no avail. I never liked the look of that Laker chap. Has a lot to answer for, in my view, encouraging the great unwashed to take to the airways, thus buggering it up for the rest of us. We are all sitting here on tenter-hooks, waiting to see which way the Miners will jump. Unofficially, the

Part of a Denis Thatcher letter.

by Susan Lumsden

LORENCE — The greatest love story of the English 19th century was played out in a yellow palazzo, Casa Guidi, that juts like a huge slice of Cheddar cheese into the Piazza San Felice

The palazzo, newly restored and opened to

the public, was the home of Elizabeth Barrett

and Robert Browning after their controversial

marriage in 1846 until Elizabeth's death in

1861. Grief-stricken, Browning left immediately to stay with friends in neighboring Bellos-

guardo before returning to England. He died in Venice in 1889. The Brownings' only child — Robert Weidman, or "Pen"— was born in

1849 in the same pink and blue, Wedgwood-

ceilinged bedroom where his mother later died.

The restoration of the spacious apartment

was funded by the Browning Institute of New York and supervised by Nigel S. Thompson, Casa Guidi's British curator, and his wife,

Magdalen Nabb, both of them, appropriately,

writers. He is a poet and she a playwright and novelist whose latest work is the just-published thriller, "Death of an Englishman." It is set in

the English community of Florence, which has

flourished since the Grand Tour was reincar-

nated after Napoleon's defeat.

tive is devoted to attacking humbug in one form or another."

The magazine's early success seems to have owed much to its tirning. It was part of a satiri-cal movement that followed the success of the tevue "Beyond The Fringe" with its four university wits: Peter Cook, Dudley Moore, Alan Bennett and Jonathan Miller. Cook went on to turn a former Soho striptease joint into The Establishment, a club offering late-night political cabaret. Seven thousand people applied to join before the opening, three weeks before the first issue of Private Eye. Cook also put money into the magazine and today is still its largest

Ingrams attributes the resurgence of political saure in the 1960s to a general dissatisfac-tion with the government of the then Prime Minister Harold Macmillan, with his Edwardian mannerisms and patrician style. "We've always done best under a Conservative govern-ment," he says. "After Macmillan went, we didn't know at first how to deal with the long period of Labor government. Fortunately, Harold Wilson emerged as a figure more ridiculous in his way than Macmillan. We're not so fiercely political now. The targets these days are more media people."

Private Eye's current success is partly due to its taking over its own distribution but also to its column "Dear Bill." purporting to be letters written by Denis Thatcher, husband of the Prime Minister, to an old golfing friend. It's not a new idea. Private Eye had an early success with "Mrs. Wilson's Diary," a soap operastyle journal of life at 10 Downing Street with

But the "Dear Bill" letters, written by Ingrans and John Wells, who is one of a number of collaborators including Nigel Dempster and William Rushton, have created a mythic figure —a gin-swilling, reactionary club bore — who has nearly replaced the real Denis Thatcher in the public mind. Published as a hardback book, the letters have so far sold 120,000 copies -- compared with the 10,000 or so that anthologies of Private Eye material usually sell. A stage version, "Anyone For Denis?", with Wells in the title role, is one of the hits of London's theater season.

It is probably easy for Ingrams to assume the personality of Denis Thatcher, for in some respects they resemble one another. For one thing, Ingrams is similarly surrounded by a group of cronies, contributors who were at public school (Shrewsbury) or university (Oxford) with him. "Private Eye has always been a clique," he says. "I think any good magazine should be. It should be a gang of people with a common cause."

It is, Ingram agrees, a cliché to describe him as a church-going country gentleman, but that is what he is. His public manner, when he pops up on television chat shows and radio quizzes, is slightly bumbling and tweedy, hiding a brisker attitude away from the cameras and microphones. In appearance, with his look of a bloodhound at bay, he could be a minor peer from a P.G. Wodehouse novel. He plays the organ in church on Sundays, has written a book about some lesser literary figures -Hugh Kingsmill, Hesketh Pearson and Malcolm Muggeridge — and reviews television, a medium he dislikes, for the political weekly The Spectator.

In short, he is an English eccentric, who lists his "recreation" in Who's Who as "editing Private Eye." He writes most of the magazine, which has one full-time journalist on its staff, and regards it as primarily a humorous magazine - "jokes and parodies." But he is proud of its record of investigative journalism and of the input from its readers, whose letters are often more detailed and informed than the magazine's original stories.

The Brownings chose Florence before then because Elizabeth's fragile health could not

abide another London winter and because

their small investment income went twice as

far in Italy. Despite the locale, what remained

decidedly English and Victorian was the Brownings' taste in decorating. The salon is a

deep green; the dining room a rose beige,

tempered by the Italian sun. Both rooms boast

Browning's angel-frescoed study, where he wrote his most celebrated poems in "Men and

Women." That room alone recalls the 15th

century, when the palazzo was built for the

noble Ridolfi, who was usurped by the Guidi.

Poetry enthusiasts, or the simply romantic,

can step onto the stone balcony over the Piaz-za San Felice, the setting of Elizabeth's "Casa

Guidi Windows," an epic in support of Italian unity. The neighborhood was, and still is, chic

because of its proximity to another palazzo, the Pitti, where the Archduke of Tuscany, Leo-

poldo II, held court in those tumultuous times before Italy became technically one country.

by Edward Moulton-Barrett, the great-grand-son of Elizabeth's brother, there is the silver

brooch she wore for her wedding. There are photographs and drawings of the famous lov-

In the display cases of memorabilia donated

The most intricate restoration took place in

Where the Brownings Lived and Loved

delicate classical-motif friezes.

Hence, the name.



Richard Ingrams.

What marks the magazine today from its stapled version of 20 years ago is its reliance on gossip, much of it outrageous and inaccurate, and its close ties with Fleet Street journalists. Gossip columnists almost disappeared from British newspapers in the 1960s. Private Eye might have been expected to attack their re-emergence, with their society tittle-tattle, in the 1970s; instead, the magazine befriended the gossip writers, encouraging them to give it the stories they could not use.

Libel actions against Private Eye are common, as are appeals to readers for funds to fight them, and long apologies for unitue sto-ties. In recent issues, the magazine has apolo-gized to a famous actress for accusing her of stealing a ring and to an eminent lawyer for implying that he was a homosexual. "The stories are not the sort you can check, so a lot has to do with whether they have the ring of truth about them," Ingrams says. "I suppose that does sound a cavalier attitude.

"My own criterion is not a moralistic one. It's purely a matter of whether a particular story interests me. I don't hold to the belief that private lives are sacred. This goes back to the area of humbug. I don't think its possible to be an honorable public man and a dishonorable private man. Nor do I think you can consider the effects of stories on the people concerned. or on their families. I cannot confess to you that I'm kept awake at night about what effects a story might have."

It was, however, noticeable recently that

when a rival magazine began printing un-flattering stories about Private Eye's Fleet Street informants, there were squeals of rage to be heard and pressure was put on distributors to stop sales of that issue. There is also plenty of evidence that Private Eye attacks people to settle personal scores.

Still, as the magazine continues to be pros-

perons, with its survival no longer in doubt, it must be doing something right. And, as Ingrams says, when pressed on his religious atti-tudes, "I believe in God and that one day I will be called to account for my actions."

ers and correspondence with their literary con-temporaries, Tempyson and Dickens.

But where in the reopened Casa Guidi is the

Brownings' furniture? The Barretts and the

Brownings, like other in-laws of controversial lovers, feuded even after death. When the po-

ets' only child died in 1912 and a will was not

found, the Barretts removed the furniture from

Casa Guidi, which "Pen" Browning had set up as a museum to his parents. "On Elizabeth's table, there were the three newspapers pub-

The furniture sold for £60,000 at Sotheby's

in London. "It was an enormous sum for those

days," adds Thompson, whose curatorial ca-reer is now dedicated to retrieving the pieces.

Two Browning tables were recently bought

by the Browning Institute's president, Peter Heydon, and are intended for Casa Guidi. The

rest is rumored to be on the Isle of Wight

However, wealthier competing interests, espe-cially in Britain and the United States, make it

difficult to reconstitute the Brownings' Italian

home, even though their major works were

"How do I love thee? Let me count the ways." But, please, not the furniture. Not yet.

Casa Guidi visiting hours are 4 p.m. to 7 p.m.

Diesday to Friday

Tuesday to Friday.

lished the day she died," says Thompson.

Curtain Going Up on Fine Dining

by Patricia Wells

TERSAILLES, France - At its best, a good restaurant is also fine theater. The waiters and diners themselves make up the cast, while the lighting, decor and table settings form the stage set. The chef and kitchen staff play roles of behind-the-scenes director, producer, even stagehand. When everything falls into place, there are drama and motion, mystery and even a touch of ballet, as lean and agile waiters move in unison, decanting wine, whisking away shiny silver domes, artistically arranging a platter of multicolored, multiformed cheeses or desserts.

Les Trois Marches in Versailles is one of those theater restaurants, place where the staff works to make the act of dining special.

It comes as no surprise to find that chef Gérard Vié, a 38-year-old Paris native, has passed through some of the grander houses, such as the Plaza Athénée, Lucas-Carton and Lapérouse, places known more for their scheme. But all that aside, Vié does a good job of orchestrating a very fine show, and diners should leave here with the same kind of satisfaction one gains from good drama or ballet.

The setting helps. Les Trois Marches is situated in a newly restored hotel particulier, the very house Louis XTV offered to Antoine, duke of Gramont. It's grand and spacious and not quite literally three steps from the famous chateau. There's not one dining room, but a cluster of tiny salons, so there's no sense of crowding, of being one of the pack. Everything's in shades of blue and peach, with glistening chandeliers, sturdy marble mantels and old-fashioned, abundant sprays of flowers. From May through September, there's a pario for outdoor dining.

The staff is amazing. Although diners always have the right to expect The staff is amazing. Although diners always have the right to expect waiters to know a Burgundy from a Bordeaux and a chevre from a wache staffs are not always very knowledgeable. Here, the waiters and the sommelier are a walking Larousse. Ask the sommelier, Pierre Paillardon, about a fine point on wines or liquors, and he'll respond knowledgeably, with enthusiasm. Admire a certain cognac, and he'll whip out a pencil, drawing a map of how to get to this special little shop. Ask a waiter about the preparation of a dish, and he'll all but hand out a recipe.

In fact, if you look around the restaurant on a given night, half the staff will be deep in conversation with diners, displaying more than a passing interest in the production at hand. It's a rare kind of exchange,

and one that makes the act of dining all that more pleasurable.

And the food? There's no question that Vie merits his two Michelin stars and is an obvious candidate for a third. Certain dishes are beyond reproach, such as his complex flan chaud de foie gras aux huitres et écrevisses, and his utterly simple assiette de haddock cru au poivre vert et huile d'olive. But he's not at the summit yet, and it's clear that he's not

yet found his signature, or a cooking style that sets him apart.

Vié does have a certain audacity, though. Here one finds hearty, honest dishes like confit de canard and cassoulet, the sort of foods usually est disnes like confit de canara and cassoulet, the sort of foods issually reserved for bistro dining. He also loves digging up lost recipes. One of his finds, the simple haddock preparation, came from an old Normandy cookbook. The recipe is a simple one: soak smoked haddock in milk for 24 hours, drain and slice it, sprinkle with olive oil and cured green peppercorus. The dish appears at Les Trois Marches as both an appetize the cookbook of the labeled and a first descriptions. er (served with a dollop of salty lobster roe) and as a first course, served with an abundance of green peppercorns and soothing poached pear. It's a good starter, for the pepper awakens the palate, the salt stimulates the appetite, and the sweet pear serves to temper the sensations set in motion by the spices.

The flan chaud is a dish Vie's been trying to perfect for the last seven

years. The flan itself is a lovely, smooth cooked custard prepare with foie gras de canard cru, milk, eggs, port and spices. It's served pth a creamy sauce, actually a beurre blanc prepared with cream instead of butter and Sauternes instead of a dry white wine and vinegar, makes for a tart but more digestible sauce. Oysters are cooked in the sauce if just a morgent, then the ovsters and steamed crayfish are placed around the

flan for a colorful, elegant, and ultra-refined dish.

Other good main dishes include an assortment of game, in seson, including a superb filet de biche and canard sauvage. Vie roasts his groon de veau whole, surrounded in its fat, so the kidney stays rosy and sculent, and he offers a classic ris d'agneau in a creamy mushroom que. But, like so many grand restaurants, the menu is lopsided in favr of more-complex, heavier dishes, making it difficult to choose a we bal-anced meal. There's an annoying absence of simple things: salad, rege-tables not complicated with butter or sauces, dishes that play well against one another. One should, at least, be given the choice.

Vie's other two passions are for cheese and coffee, and he estainly goes out of his way to share the fruits of his fervor. The cheese crt is not only ample and varied, but cheeses are carefully aged. Here, I ampled one of the more astonishing cheeses in the world, a simple frm goat cheese from the town of Amboise in the Loire. The little round I young cheese was covered with a wild mushroom-colored bloom and asted as though it had been marinated in essence of wild mushrooms.

Dessert choices here are abundant, and though the sorbets ar superb (particularly the version flavored with dried titleul blossom) thepastries are a disappointment. There's a rather bland-tasting galette d'mandes and a gâteau chocolat amer that's neither bittersweet nor choolatey; though the raspberry-flavored chocolate cake was decent, it's pt good enough to merit a return visit.

The restaurant has other problems that keep it from beingwhat it night: A small matter, perhaps, but oversized menus are a oint of grandeur one can do without. The menus are 2 feet wide and 1 feet high, so cumbersome that you have to hold them to your chest o avoid knocking over wine glasses. The decor, elegant as it is, is a bit attered. The carpets have holes and there's a serious problem of ventilation and absorption of odors. One night a curious, almost-acrid odor wasevident in one room, a condition that shouldn't exist in a house as fin as this

Les Trois Marches also offers a separate tea and coffee menua practice that could be about as exciting as flaming crepes or cherries julies if the coffee and tea were not of such high quality. The selection come from the famous Paris roasting house of Verlet, at 256 rue Saint-Ionore, and include a choice of eight coffees, five teas and six infusions. Try the velvety, almost chocolate-flavored Jamaican, or the Trois Marche blend, a mix of Arabica beans from Central and South America, enrichd with

a mix of Arabica beans from Central and South America, curicula with a touch of Mocha from Ethiopia.

The assortment of digently is equally impressive, and if you'r in the mood for discussing the merits of this cognac over that, or for batting about Armagnac, so is Pierre Paillardon.

Prices here, as one might expect, are high. An à la carte mel, with moderately priced wines, will cost about 425 francs (about 570) sperson. There is also a 230-franc menu degustation, and in mid-February vie will mangurate the Cercle Colbert, offering a 130-franc businessmans lunch. with wine and service additional. The menu will include an entre, main course, cheese, dessert and coffee, with most of the selections taken from the regular menu. The sommelier has also selected a number of lessexpensive wines, many at 50 francs a bottle, to accompany the luch.

Les Trois Marches, 3 rue Colbert, Versailles; tel: 950.13.21. Clued Sundays and holidays and Mondays. Credit cards: American Expres. Diners Club, MasterCharge and Visa.

When Each Bite May Be the Last One

by Steve Lohr

OKYO - Among the epicurean pleasures of the world, fugu — the blow-fish or globefish — offers taste, health and adventure in every bite. To enthusiasts, the paper-thin slices of fugu flesh, eaten raw, have a matchlessly delicate flavor. They are high in protein and low in calories, a weight-watcher's dream. But it is the third aspect, the thrill-seeker's adventure, that makes fugu truly distinctive. For fugu is among the most toxic of marine creatures. A single fugu contains enough poison to kill

30 adults and there is no known antidote, al-though people often survive milder cases of fugu poisoning. In Japan, the long and impressive roll call of fugu martyrs includes several hulking sumo wrestlers and other notables. One of the best-known cases occurred a few years ago when a leading kabuki actor, Mitsugoro Bando, died after eating at a posh restaurant. Each year, a few dozen fugu eaters in Japan are poisoned, some fatally. However, the death toll has shrunk in recent years from a peak of 176 in 1958 to 10 in 1979, the most recent year for which national statistics are available. Most of the deaths involve fishermen who catch fugu, prepare the fish them-selves and never live long enough to regret it. There is an old Japanese folk song that goes,

I want to eat fugu, but I don't want to die." But these days, there's no reason to equivo-cate. Indeed, eating fugu prepared by a li-censed fugu chef is completely safe. The testing and licensing of fugu chefs are handled at local government level, and Japan's two main tourist centers, Tokyo and Kyoto, are in areas known to have the strictest regulations.

In Tokyo, the guardian of the fugu-esting public's safety is Keizo Muraki, chief of the Metropolitan Government's Milk, Meat and Seafood Public Health Bureau and a man who knows his way around a fugu: He once worked in the city's Tsukiji fish market. One must have a license even to buy fugu in

Tokyo. "But in some areas, there are no such restrictions," Muraki explains. "So a layman can purchase fugu and prepare it — sometimes

At his desk in a crowded office, Muraki looks a bit worn during fugu season, from October through March, especially after completing the rigorous battery of tests given to hun-dreds of aspiring fugu chefs each year.

an apprenticeship of at least two years under a licensed fugu chef. Next, they take a two-hour written examination. Then, within three min-utes, they must identify five species of the dozen or so fugu that are marketed. Finally, in 20 minutes, they must prepare the fugu, separating the poisonous organs from those that are edible. About 35 percent of the applicants

In the tora fugu, or tiger blowfish, which is the most popular and most expensive type, the meat, skin and testes are safe to eat, Muraki explains. All other organs of that species are dangerous, particularly the liver and ovaries. Bando, the actor who died, was in Muraki's

Even so, if the chef in a restaurant knows a particular customer well, he may ask him qui-etly if he would like a tiny piece of the toxic organs. Some people like the faint numbing sensation that eating a small quantity of the fugu toxin produces. The resulting feeling can best be described, in Western parlance, as "getting high." Bando apparently went overboard, eating not only his tiny portion of liver but also that given to others in his party.

For his part, Muraki says that he takes no such risks. But he does eat fugu — once or twice a year. "It's so expensive," he complains. Fugu is perhaps the most costly food in Japan, with a two-ounce serving of tiger fugu sashimi (fish slices served raw) sometimes going for more than 2,600 yen, about \$11. But then the cost includes the expert preparation.

Once on the plate in such restaurants as Fukugen in the Tsukiji district or Fugutomi in Shibuya, among the better known of 2,040 licensed fugu restaurants in Tokyo, the dish bears no resemblance to the somewhat grotesque-looking fish with its thick, scaleless skin and spines taken from the sea. Its name of blowfish is attributable to its ability to inflate

like a misshapen volleyball when frightened.

The sashimi is frequently arranged in intricate patterns to resemble chrysanthemum blossoms, or a crane — a symbol of longevity in Japan - about to take flight. The transpar ent strips are then dipped in a fiery sauce made with soy sauce, scalions, radish, red pepper, lemon and other spices. Initiates have been known to mistake the tingling feeling in their lips, caused by the sauce, for the onset of

For the first-time fugu eater, there is a moment or two of apprehension. But that soon

To qualify, applicants must first have served | fades, if only with a quick survey of the setting: Japanese people, sitting, relaxed usually engaged in animated conversation, highing, obviously enjoying themselves and ening on fugu. At worst, a pretty good crowd to die

al G

As sashimi, fugu is a subtle lightlish that, to these taste buds at least, is more ptable for its texture than its flavor. The fuu flesh is quite firm, without being sinewy, ail one reason it is sliced so fine is that it would be difficult to chew in thicker pieces. A corplete meal of fugu usually includes several corses of the fish, served in varying ways. For eample, after the sashimi, fugu chiri — a dish ooked in a metal bowl that rests atop a gas brace at the

table—is often served.

The bowl is filled with water which is brought to a boil, and then largechunks of fugu flesh are placed in it along ith vegetables such as chrysanthemum grens. After cooking for a few minutes, the pieces are plucked out with chopsticks, diped into a sov-based sauce and eaten. When coked, fugu is a soft white flesh that, again, ha a delicate

Next may come fugu ojiya, a ric porridge. The waitress will make it in the ame metal bowl-and-burner appliance, using as leftover fugu broth, rice, eggs and other flaverings. The male fish's testes are generally server eparately and are thought to be a special delirary by Japanese men, who swear that it is a aid to virility. Finally, the genuine fugu compisseur would not leave the table without hire-ake fugn fins dried and toasted, then dippd inte

Fugu is not unique to Japan; nearly 10 species inhabit the warm waters of the worl. Yet it is in Japan, a nation whose people hat traditionally survived by their ability to draw sustenance from the sea, where preparin and eating fugu is a common ritual. Just whylen. which accounts for a minuscule part of the nation's food supply, has been so embrace by the Japanese in this way is difficult to eter-

Some testify that the taste of fugu is thismswer. Others counter that, without the bic, sauce, fugu has no taste at all. Still others tind the answer lies in what they view as a Japaes proclivity for flirting with danger. As a ing time English resident explains it. "The lut o fugu is the sensation that though you kniv i won't happen, it just might be you this tim." I 61982 The New York Times

weekend

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A and 6); the Cleveland Orchestra directed by Lorin Missael (Peb. 16-20); the Hong Kong Philharmonic directed by Maxim Shostakovich with Dmitri Shostakovich piquo and Stolka Milanova violin (Jan. 30 and Feb. 28); jazzanteriainer George Melly with John Chilton's Festwarmers (Feb. 6-9); pianist Cristina Ortiz (Feb. 2); Brazilian gustarists Sergio and Odair Assad (Feb. 11-12).

11-12).
The opera, ballet and theater performances will include Verdi's "Macheth" mances will include Verd's "Macheth" with Peter Gloscop and Margaret Kingdoy (Feb. 8, 10 and 12) and Gluck's "Le Cinesi" (Feb. 15-18); "Lez Sylphides" and "The Nuteracker," performed by the London Festival Ballet (Feb. 19-20 and 22-27); "Phoenix Calling on Mount Qi." Dance Troupe of the Shanghai Opera House (Feb. 13-

The 10th Hong Kong Area Pestival 15; Shakespeare's "The Tenning of the (Isn. 30-Feb. 28) will feature the Zinich Shrew" (Feb. 1-6) and Shraw's "Candi-Tonhalke Orchestra (Isn. 31, Feb. 1, 3, ds" (Feb. 9-13), Cambridge Theatie 4 and 6); the Cleveland Orchestra di-Company; and a performance of "Noel rected by Lorin Masseel (Feb. 16-20); and Gerbis" based on the lives of Noel Coward and Gestrade Lawrence, de-vised by Sheridan Morley (Feb. 20-24). For further information and tickets

NEW LOCALE FOR COLLOQUIUM

Pompidon, the Jan. 30-31 colloquium on the American novel has been moved to the Museum of Modern Art. 14 Avenue de New York, 75016 Paris. Participants and hours are unchanged.
For further information contact the
Secretariat of New York University in
France (tel: 288.52.84 or 520.54.24).

AUSTRIA VIENNA, Konzerthaus (tel: 72.12.11)

"The Flying Dutchman." Jan. 34:
"The Flying Dutchman." Jan. 14:
"Lieder ohne Worte/Adagio
Hammerklavier/Twilight/La Valse." BELGIUM theater).

BRUSSFLS, Palais des Beaux-Arts (tel: 412.50.45) — Jan, 31: Belgian Na-tional Orchestra, Alfred Walter con-ductor, Marcelle Mercenier piano (Mo-zart, Schubert, Franck), Feb. 2: Youri

Egorov, piano recital (Chopin, Beetho-Through Feb. "Art Treasures from Chi-

ENGLAND LONDON. Cockpit Theater (402.50.81) — To Feb. 6: London Mime Festival (mime, clowns, visual

elmperial War Museum - Through Feb.: Ceril Beaton, "War Photographs 1939-1945," •Old Vic Theater (tel: 928.76.16) — Feb. 3 and 5: "Zaide," new version of Mozart's unfinished operaSouth Bank Concert Halls (tel; 928.31.91). Royal Festival Hall — Jan. 31: Royal Phitharmonic Orchestra, Antal Dorati conductor, Sheila Armstrong soprano, with the Brighton Festival Chorus (Beethoven). Feb. 2: London Philharmonic Orchestra. Gustav Kuhn conductor, Peter Katin piano (Berlioz, Beethoven). Feb. 5: Philharmonic Orchestra, Vladimir Ashkenary conductor (Beethoven, Scriabin). (Beethoven, Scriabin).

PARIS, Cartoucherie (Vincennes, tel: 374.24.08) — Through Feb.: "Richard Π " by the Théâtre du Soleil. Grand Palais (et: 261.54.10) — From Jan. 30: "XVIIth Century French Paintings in American Collections."
Salle Pleyel (tel: 563.07.96) — Jan. 30: Jean-Pierre Rampal, flute recital (Mozard Rechause) zart, Beethoven). Théatre des Champs-Elysées (tel: 723.47.77) — Jan. 31: Patrice Fontanarosa, violin recital (Tchaikovsky.

ITALY

MILAN, Teatro Alia Scala (tel: 80.91.26) — Jan. 30: "Simon Boccanegra." Jan. 31 and Feb. 2-3; "Swan's Lake." Feb. 1: Montserrat Caballe, lieder recital.

JAPAN

TOKYO, Famonkan — Feb. 5; New Japan Philliarmonic Orchestra, Maxim Shostakovich conductor, Dmitri Shostakovich piano (Shostakovich, Tehaikovsky), concert for the benefit of the refugees from Southeast Asia. Tokyo Bunka Kaikan (ud: 828.21.11)
 Feb. 1: Prague String Quartet (Beethoven, Brahms, Schubert). Feb. 2: Jun Ozawa conductor, Takahiro Sonoda pi-

monic Symphony Orchestra, Yoshikazu Tanaka conductor (Beethoven).

ano (Mozart). Feb. 3: Japan Philhar-

AMSTERDAM, British Council, (Keizersgracht 343) — To Feb. 19: David Hockney, "Exhibition of Prints from the Cavafy Series."

«Concertgebouw (tel: 71.98,71) — Frb. 2: Christoph Eschenbach and Justus Frantz, piano recital (Mozart, Schubert, Stravinsky). Feb. 4: Youri Egorov, piano recital (Beethoven, Debussy). piano recital (Beethoven, Debussy). Feb. 4: Tokyo String Quartet (Mozari, Brahms). Feb. 5: Amsterdam Philharmonic Orchestra, Anton Kersjes conductor (Mendelssohn, Mozart).

SPAIN

LAS PALMAS, XVth Opera Festival (Teatro Pérez Galdés) — Jan. 30: "La Bohême." Feb. 3-5: "Turandot," Both operas starring Montserrat Caballé.

UNITED STATES

NEW YORK, Avery Fisher Hall tel 580.87.00) — Jan. 31: Brandenburgen semble, Frederica von Stade conditio (Haydn, Handel, Bach). Metropolitan Museum of Art tel 879.55.00) — Opening of the Midat C. Rocketeller Wing, containing for than 1.500 objects spanning 3,000 is of the art of Africa, the Pacific Islad Pre-Columbian and native America

WEST GERMANY

BERLIN, Deutsche Oper ie' 341,44,49) — Jan. 30: "The hag Flute." Jan. 31 and Feb. 2: D Fledermaus." Feb. 1: "5 Tangus Iti ricustratus. Fen. 1: "5 langus fri tan.," ballet evening. Feh. 3: "Din Ca los." Feb. 5: "Madame Butterfk." **Philarmonic (tel: 26.95.51) — Jan. 3 31: Berlin Philharmonic (tchestr Herbert von Karajan eindbett (Mahler).

Sharps and Flats

JAZZ. ROCK AND POP

BRUSSELS, Forcet National (tel: 345.90.50) — Feb. 6 at 8:30 p.m.: Syl-VIC VICTOR

MONTE CARLO, Le Caburet (Casino ON TOUR: Golden Gate Quartet - Peb. 1: Lounis Donegan. Feb. 3-Feb. 3-Feb. 3: Aix-en-Frovence at 9 p.m. an the Irolowing might in Marielles at the Eglise Sacré Courr, also at 9.

PARIS, Cavenu de La Ruchette (trl: without Scott — Feb. 4 in Tours at 326.65.05) — To Feb. 2: Maxim Saury, Feb. 5 it Saint Quentle. — Frank Van Brai

effect Meridian (tel: 758,12.36) - Ti

Feb. 4: Harry (Sweets) Edison. eOlympia (tel: 742.52.56) — Ever night Nana Monakouri, Peb. 1 al p.m.: josé Feliciano.

22: Wall Street Crash.

LOPIDON, Canteca (tel: 405.65.98)

Feb. 1-13: Flip Phillips.

Blammersumth Palsis (tel: 748.28.12)

- Jan. 31-Feb. 1: UB 40: Feb. 2-3, the group will be at the Odeon Hammersumth (tel: 748.40.81).

BRonnie Scott's (tel: 439.07.47)

by Souren Melikian

don, where only professionals seem to turn

This interest by private buyers was shown

dramatically at a Drouot sale of antiquities

conducted this week by Chantal Pescheteau-

Badin with the assistance of the expert Chakib

Slitine. Included in the sale was a collection of

48 lots of early Christian "textiles" from

Egypt, consisting for the greater part of shrouds or rather bits and pieces from them. Their source lies in the hundreds of tombs

unearthed by the commercial diggers who have been wrecking the archaeological heritage of

Egyptian art from the early Christian period

has aroused little interest so far and textiles of

that period even less so. Scholarship in this

field is stuttering. Datings are either vague in

the extreme or stated without much evidence

to back them: In the slim catalog no dates were given other than in the form of an intro-

ductory notice stating that "the items in this

collection are mostly datable from the fourth

Such uncertainty is generally damaging to any market. In the case of Coptic textiles, it is

compounded by the pitiful condition in which they reach us — largely because of the crude methods used by the commercial diggers, who

not only damage the material but further cut up large fragmentary pieces into picture-size panels. The Drouot sale admirably illustrated

the havoc for which the market is responsible.

Lot 53, for example, was part of a framing border from a much larger piece and lot 54

was another part of the same border. They were sold separately — respectively for 1,740 and 2,550 francs. This sort of thing happened

several times during the sale, as it does else-

where, further destroying the basis for accurate dating: Once separated from each other,

elements from a given composition that might

originally make a fairly characteristic assem-blage — and therefore be more easily datable —are reduced to the level of meaningless artis-

tic jetsam and flotsam. No wonder the overall

Until recently the result was that the wretched textiles sold poorly, to put it mildly.

Most of the transactions were carried out on

the dealers' market. (The only case of a textile

sold at auction last year that the expert could

to the eighth century."

picture remains hazy.

the Near East for the last bundred years.

ARIS - Perhaps the most distinctive

feature of the French auction system is

the large number of private buyers

who attend sales, in contrast to Lon-

Fragment of an Egyptian "textile."

illustrations on the glossy art paper of its cover and back. The low-keyed style was well suited to the low-profile sale, which got no interna-tional advertising, let alone publicity, but had brief announcements in one or two trade mag-azines, not least the irreplaceable Gazette de l'Hotel Drouot. It demonstrated the knack that French auctioneers now have to do well in the lower end of the market thanks to a growing local demand for virtually any items in the \$200-\$2,000 bracket. That it should happen in such a rarified field

as archaeology is a telling sign.

Taking 'the Garbage' Out of Design

by David Galloway

i tary

May 1

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125, (

14.5

OLOGNE - Start by taking all the garbage out. Then see what's left." Stefan Wewerka cheerfully thunders the lesson to each new class at Cologne's Academy for Art and Design, whether the problem at hand is a chair, an apartment building or an evening dress: "Take all the garbage out!" For the 53-year-old architect-sculptor-designer the words are more than a motto.

It is three decades since Wewerka made his spectacular debut as an elegantly reductionist architect who translated the language of the Bauhaus into a postwar idiom. Even then be was as concerned with the quality of life inside his buildings, the texture of the neighboring streets, as with the physical statements of glass and concrete and steel. Among his idols was Frank Lloyd Wright, whose Prairie Houses pointed the way to a concept of architecture as

a total, integrated environment.
In his designs for new towns in the 1960s, Wewerka democratized Wright's principles to embrace urban spaces where "dogs, cats, kids and potatoes" would be equally at home. He was concerned with new ways in which people might group themselves in such an environ-ment and set about redesigning the traditional dining table to lend it the casual sociability once provided by the hearthside. The result, with the quiet authority of sculpture, handily stores the family china and a modest wine cellar, while its proportions are as congenial for eight as they are for one or two.

The modernist totem of functionalism, however, holds no appeal for Wewerka unless it is combined with the formal, esthetic values first learned from his sculptor father, who repeatedly reminded the boy that since 1625 his ancestors had all been artists. Stefan Wewerka paints, draws, sculpts and produces films with the same energy and sense of craft that he brings to architectural assignments. His whim-sically sloping wooden chair, which seems to be melting slowly into the floor, has become a

fixture in contemporary art collections. Today Wewerka applies his personal formu-la to every facet of modern living, seeking to improve the design of commonplace objects. Feeling that the multiple functions of modern rooms are ill-served by conventional lighting, he produced a lamp mounted on an elegant chrome staff that can be easily shifted, propped against the wall like a piece of sculp-ture and plugged in to provide extra light wherever it is needed.

Such flexible concepts prompted the Berlin

Schaubühne Theater to approach Wewerka for a solution to the problem of arranging stage seating for podium discussions; to minimize the time and clatter and backstage storage requirements typically involved. The architect responded with a metal stem holding a tri-part seat, back and armrest folding along it like the petals of a flower; 40 chairs are easily stored in the podium itself - a low wooden form with slots where the stems can be "planted" when

As a perpetual commuter from Cologne to Berlin, Milan to New York, Wewerka has lately turned his inventive fantasy to those empty, grainy-eyed hours spent waiting for luggage to come bobbing along the conveyor belt. The ex-ecutive suitcase wedged beneath the seat, containing a rumpled extra suit, a pair of shirts and a fistful of socks seemed to him a dubious alternative. His own slender aluminum variation holds four suits, six shirts, underwear and socks, pajamas and bathrobe, two pairs of shoes, writing materials and toilet equipment The contents - including stationery and col-

ogne - are all conceived by Wewerka. Clothing is the latest form to which he has turned his talents, and he cheerfully insists his clothes are "built" rather than designed. Watching his chairs and sofas being clothed in leather and linen, he became intrigued by the sculptural qualities of such materials. Just as he had developed furniture on a 1:1 scale in the workshop rather than on the drawing board, he was soon constructing clothing around the seamstress who would sew the pro-

totype models. The results reject fashion in favor of a simplicity as classically modern as the best Banhaus designs and as variable as the architect's own furniture. A simple tube of black crepe de chine becomes six distinctly different evening dresses. A mxedo jacket mcks away into a standard-format envelope, and one size fits the entire family. The secret is in loose, raglan-style sleeves, a functional minimum of seams and the kind of fabric (taffeta, raw silk, linen) that speaks for itself.

More tailored versions of the Wewerka look are asymmetrically cut, with sculptural accents that link the mixable variations: A notch carved into the neckline of a blouse swerves along the lapel of a jacket and flows into the curving panels of a skirt or the ample pleats of a pair of trousers. Never content with partial solutions, Wewerka has produced an entire line of shoes, hats and handbags to comple-ment his no-trills, non-fashion fashions. Until recently, such creations existed as signed "ob-



Stefan Wewerka.

jects" available only through art galleries, but mass-market production begins soon in both West Germany and Italy, and Bloomingdale's wants an American edition.

The elitist label troubles Wewerka, although his furniture is produced by the master crafts-men of Tecta International, which also licenses the classic, costly designs of Breuer, Gropius and El Lissitzky. He still dreams of a revolutionary chair, produced from first-quality materials, that will retail for \$20, just as he dreams of a fresh, new Banhaus that will bring together designers, artists and architects from throughout the world to contemplate the necessary business of getting the garbage out.

Such dreams will undge a little closer to reality this spring, when Tecta inaugurates the spacious showroom Wewerka has designed for its plant near Kassel, West Germany — a dazzling cube of glass that seems suspended from the light, economical roof that was adapted from the structure of an airplane wing. Near-by, young designers can test their ideas in a Wewerka-designed house, while the master-builder (the one with the snap-brim felt hat, the mischievous twinkle in his eye and the aluminum suitcase in his hand) repeats his inex-banstible question: "Why?"

Helping Hand for the British Library

A Time and Place for Private Buyers

— or would — quote to me was a fragment knocked down...at Honfleur in Normandy last September by Francis Dupuy.) In fact, one

or two stray fragments also appeared in Paris

— a negligible amount altogether confirming the age-old market law that art that sells badly

is rarely offered at auction, the point of selling

by auction being to get a better price by stir-ring up competition. There is no such competi-

This week's surprise sale suggests that things

may be different in the future. Suddenly the

most hopeless scraps were finding buyers. Two

strips cut out from a large piece along the edg-

es of the pattern design—hence the awkward format 37 by 7 centimeters each—were knocked down at 2,720 francs. Both featured figures that ultimately go back to the Roman circus game repertoire. But the sketchy hu-

moristic hand startlingly anticipating some

20th-century comic strips does not even re-

motely suggest Roman antiquity: On one strip,

a goggle-eyed lion tamer is shown, spear in the hand, walking away with a dancing step as a lion sits on its hind legs rather like a poodle.

The next lot was a square panel in the same spirit. The central medallion in a beaded frame

depicts Hercules wrestling with a centaur while

other scenes, including hilarious satyrs, are also derived from Greek mythology. In their handling, the funny, lively characters are a sur-

prising anticipation of some Middle Eastern

shadow-theater figures known only through late versions of the 19th century. This one

There was, in fact, a whole group of these fragments apparently produced in the same workshop within a relatively short time almost certainly covering the second half of the seventh century and a part of the eighth. They provided an extraordinary mixture of Greek motifs — inherited from the Alexandrine past

and updated through direct loans from Byzan-

tium — and Iranian motifs, such as a royal hunter in flying gallop. They all perfectly blended, unified by the Egyptian comic style, and were consistently successful through the end of the textile section. A highly interesting

and rare fragment that, in its appalling condi-tion and clumsy format, would normally not

The surprise element does not lie in the indi-

vidual prices taken separately but in the com-petition that the sale stirred between private

buyers who, in some cases, were apparently

not particularly familiar with the subject. The

cataloging may have been unimpressive but the thin brochure had just the right number of

fetch any money went up to 2,480 francs.

made a hit and was bought for 4,640 francs.

tion when there are very few buyers.

EW YORK — On the night of May 10, 1941, the Luftwaffe lit up the skies over London, dropping a cluster of incendiary bombs that struck the old Iron Library of the British Museum. The southwest quadrant of the institution on Great Russell Street in Bloomsbury was destroyed, with a loss of 250,000 volumes - including a large number of American titles.

Now, in the basement of the New York Public Library on Fifth Avenue, the photographic section is engaged in a scholarly transatlantic mission: microfilming nearly 6,000 books destroyed during the blitz to fill in the Americana shelves in the British (formerly Museum)

One day recently, in a quiet corner of the library here, Alexander Wilson, director general of the British Library's reference division.

met with his opposite number, David Stam, director of the New York Public Library's research libraries, to discuss the details of the project with Ruth Ann Stewart, whose depart-

ment is doing the microfilming.

The range of material being microfilmed covers the humanities and social sciences, medical journals and law books, scientific and technical subjects, and official documents from federal, state and local governments. Ti-tles range from "The Art of Batting and Base Running" to "The Law of Adultery & Ignominious Punishments,"

Photocopies of catalog entries for books missing from the British Library's shelves en-able the New York Public Library to determine what can be replaced by microfilming from its own holdings. Some of the bomb-destroyed books have previously been replaced after being unearthed by second-hand dealers.

The microfilming is expected to take five years. It is being financed by the American Trust for the British-Library, based in Cam-bridge, Mass., which in turn has received a grant from the Mellon Foundation to underwrite the project. Douglas W. Bryant, the former Harvard librarian who is executive director of the trust, said that the Harvard library was also being used for replacement ma-

"At the same time, the American Trust will enable the British Library to make up the ground lost between the 1880s and the 1950s as well as during the Second World War." Bryant said. "The aim is to acquire works in all fields that will reinforce the library's position as the greatest resource outside the United States for research into every aspect of American life and thought."

01982 The New York Times

Around Galleries in London

by Max Wykes-Joyce

ONDON - Although the French poster is tolerably well known and collected in England, much less is known and appreciated here of those produced in other parts of Europe, so that The Art of the Poster in Austria and Germany 1960-20 at Fischer Fine Art, 30 King Street, St. James's, S.W.1 to Feb. 12 is a particularly in-

Consisting of 56 major examples of design, the show includes Kolo Moser's poster for the fifth exhibition of the Vienna Secession; Franz Wacik's flysheet advertising a "Blummennacht Kunstlerfest"; and a portfolio of posters by "Die 6" the Viennese artists Glass, Heubner, Moos, Preetorius, Schwarzer and Zietara. In 1921 the 16-year-old Catherine Dean won

in to Liverpool Co SE OF AIL AI graduation she was awarded a traveling scholarship and a scholarship to the Royal College of Art in London. There she completed a post-graduate course and there she met Albert Houthuesen, a fellow student whom she mar-

From 1931 to 1979 she willingly subordinated her own talents to care for the tortured, nervous Expressionist genius who was her husband, culminating in a nine-year physical de-cline through which she tenderly nursed him. Now her first one-person exhibition, Catherine Dean, is on show at the Mercury Gallery, 26 Cork Street, W.1 to Feb. 13. Astonishingly, her work has remained almost entirely uninfluenced by her late husband's brooding intensity. Her interiors, garden pieces and still lives, especially those with flowers and cats, speak of an inner calm and screnity that are the tokens of a kind and generous heart. It's a splendid debut and long may she continue to paint.

From 1957 to 1973 head of the Painting School at the Royal College of Art and elected a full Royal Academician in 1965, Carel Weight, as he shows in his first major retrospective at the Royal Academy of Arts, Burlington House, Piccadilly, W.1 to Feb. 14 is the least academic of figurative painters.

A narrative artist who sets Biblical and mythological events in contemporary suburbia
— as witness his "Betrayal of Christ" (1954),
the "Departing Angel" (1961), "Battersea
Medusa" (1974) and the "Seven Deadly Sins" (1979-80) — he is a vivid colorist with an immense sense of the spirit of place. This sense is especially evident in his portraits, of which his two of Pissarro's painter-daughter Orovida, now in the Tate Gallery and the Ashmolean Museum, are the best-known and probably the

finest examples. Thomas Agnew and Sons, 43 Old Bond

Street, W.1 have been fine-art dealers since

1817. To Feb. 19, they are holding their 109th Amusal Exhibition of Watercolors and Drawings, which this year consists of 256 exhibits, ranging from major works by Rowlandson, Turner and Gainsborough (the last priced at £16,000) to minor but charming wash drawings by such talented semi-amateurs as Dr. Thomas Monro (£40).

An exhibition complementary to this is British Drawings and Watercolors 1890-1940 at Anthony d'Offay, 9 Dering Street, W.1 to March 6. The drawings tend naturally to divide themselves by style — Vorticist by Wyndhor Lewis Rombers and Policist Canden ham Lewis, Bomberg and Roberts; Camden Town by Walter Sickert and his younger confr-eres; Surrealist by Paul Nash and Edward Burra; sculptural by Gandier-Brzeska, Epstein and Gill. Among highly individualist artists represented are Gwen John, James Pryde, Maxwell Armfield. Pric Ravilions. Ethelbert White and David Jones.

Finally, to the end of March at the Tate Gallery is an important exhibition of Acquisitions 1980-81. Over the two years, the Modern Collection in the Tate has acquired by gift and purchase more than 250 works. Of major importance among these may be mentioned David Hockney's portrait of his parents; R.B. Kitaj's pastel allegory "The Rise of Fascism," Leger's "Acrobat and His Partner" and Magritte's haunting "Future of Statues." gritte's haunting "Future of Statues."

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and the second s

AUCTION SALES



Christie's Major sales world-wide in February 1982

In America At 502 Park Avenue, New York

Thursday, 11 February Important English & Continental Silver & Objects of Vertu Friday, 12 February English & American Literature

Wednesday, 24 February Fine 20th Century Paintings, from the China National Arts and Crafts Corporation, Beijing In Amsterdam

At Cornelis Schuytstraat, 57, Amsterdam

Wednesday, 17 February Furniture, Metalwork & Objects of Art Thursday, 18 February Silver, Jewellery & Objects of Vertu

In London At 8 King Street, St. James', London SWI

Tuesday, 23 February English & Foreign Coins, Orders, Medals & Banknotes Wednesday, 24 February Fine Foreign Silver & Objects of Vertu

Wednesday, 24 February Printed Books. The Property of the 10th Duke of Devonshire's Charitable Trust

Thursday, 25 February Fine & Rare Wines & Collectors' Pieces In Rome

At Palazzo Massimo Lancellotti, Piazza Navona

Wednesday, 24 February Coins & Numismatic Books In Tokyo At the Hotel Okura

Sunday, 21 February

Modern Western Paintings, Drawings, Prints, Yohga & Nihonga Paris 17 rue de Lille, 75007 Paris, Tel:(331) 261 1247

London 8 King Street, St. James', London SWI Tel:(01) 839 9060.

Getting Their Act Together in Europe by Ann Pinkerton

ARIS - After six successful years as a singer in France, Jeane Manson is headed back to the United States to act in a movie that her husband, Robert Viharo, plans to produce in Los Angeles. "I'm not going home to start over again,"
Manson says. "I'm going with a big bang this

"I'll make a brand new start of it, New York, New York..." Oliver Tommy Garrett croons astride a grand piano at a Paris bistro where aspiring U.S. entertainers appear every night. "I'm in France because I'm able to earn money and develop my craft. Even established performers in New York are out of work," Garrett says, adding that he intends to go back to the United States when he thinks he's had

Indeed, Europe has an established reputation for providing the big break in the careers of many U.S. entertainers — even though they are no longer the novelties they were in the 1920s, the days of Josephine Baker and Cole Porter, when Americans flocked to discover the culture-steeped sophistication of Europe and, at the same time, dazzle Europeans with their funky rhythms and emberance. A later wave of U.S. entertainers arrived after World War II to take advantage of a culture hungry for fresh talent. "We were the biggest export to Europe after the war outside of Care packages, says Deborah Browne, an opera singer from New Orleans who, for the last 15 years, has chosen to live and work in Europe, most

notably for the Vienna Opera.

American entertainers continue to come to Europe for many reasons - they say they find the audiences more congenial, the commercial pressures lower, the way of life more appealing. But the major lure is that they can make it big in a Europe that represents a vast commercial market for the motion picture and record U.S. superstars who began their careers in Europe include Charles Bronson, Jimi Hen-

drix, Bobby Short, Dionne Warwick and Donna Summer. "It's still possible to break an artist in here and Europe represents a very big market," says a spokesman for RCA Records in France. "There are bands that could be just good in the States but are a big hit here."

"Albert Hammond, the singer-writer who made 'It Never Rains in California,' was successful here when he didn't do much in the States," adds a spokesman for CBS Records in

France. Another example the noted was Ellen Foley, who left the group "Meatloaf" to do her first album, which became a gold record in the Netherlands while it didn't sell well back Some artists deliberately make their debuts in Europe, calling its audiences a more-tolerant testing ground than they would find in North America. RCA has, for example, launched Klaus Nomi's first record here. Nomi, a self-described rock-opera singer who ives and works in New York, was brought to France for a brief tour and some television appearances before introducing his records in the United States.

"It's possible to make it faster because they accept you more easily here. You can make six albums before they discover you in the States. It took 15 albums before Willie Nelson became known. The record media is overpopulated there," says Jeane Manson, who calls herself a country-rock singer with romantic flavor. Six years ago Manson left a meandering career as a minor movie actress in the United States to go to Italy. Today, she has sold 16 million copies of her 5 albums in France.

Once I came to France everything happened quickly," she says.

Eddie Constantine left a dubious career singing radio jingles in New York 35 years ago. "It wouldn't have been as easy in the U.S.," he states flatly. In the beginning of his career in France he would sing in four night clubs an evening, and recalls being paid the likes of 20 francs and a sandwich. After a year of living and working with Edith Piaf, he went on to play tough guys in some 90 movies. To-day, having "become complexed about making commercial pictures," he has moved from France to West Germany, where he has acted in four Examples of the second results for the second results of the

in four Fassbinder films.
In addition to North American artists who settle in Europe, there are increasing numbers of performers who tour in Europe to boost sales and expand their appeal. At last count, Kim Carnes' U.S. hit, "Bette Davis Eyes," had sold more than 1.2 million records in Europe, slightly less than in the United States. Robert Charlebois, the French-Canadian singer who is now also one of the top French singers, spends three months a year here. He has been actively courting a European audience for 12 years.

There are 70 million possible fans in French-

speaking Europe versus 7 million in Quebec Province," he notes. There is yet another type of performer — like Deborah Browne and Mort Shuman who has proven she or he can succeed in the United States but chooses to work in Europe. Settled in France, Shuman is writing a musical comedy that will have its premiere in 1983 in Paris. Shuman had a thriving career in the United States as a writer for Janis Joplin, Elvis Presley and Ray Charles, among others, as well as producer and musical director of the Jacques Brel Show in New York. "I had been coming over here for 10 years," he says. "I decided to stay because I like the European way of life. Since I was known in the business before, there was no problem. All the doors

were open to me." Performers who prefer Europe often object to what they describe as the trendiness and commerciality of U.S. taste that, they say, allows first agent for individually they say, allows first agent for individual to the say of the say lows little room for individuality. "It's more brutal in America, with a materialistic stress that appeals to the lowest common denominator," says John McLaughlin, a guitar player



Jeane Manson. who lived in New York for 11 years. After "spending more and more time here," he has decided to stay, returning regularly to New York to maintain his career there as well.

Performers say they are able to experiment more in front of European audiences. According to Browne, her fans here understand when she attempts variations on her acting and sing-ing. "You have the luxury of learning your craft and of polishing it here. They're more serious about developing artistry here," she

"The French like to be approached with subtle humor and intellect; North Americans prefer something more straightforward," Charlebois says. "North Americans want an instant turn-on without caring about the melody. I'm associated with big visual shows in Quebec where I have to use lots of magic and props for each song. Here in France, no gadgets are required, just good singing."

Charlebois adds that European fans are both more tolerant and more faithful than they

are in North America. "When they adopt you, you're with them for a long time," he says. But performers who have spent time in the United States miss its efficiency and professionalism. "Americans have a discipline that the French don't have," Manson says. Charle-bois adds that France is six months to a year behind the United States in trends in music. "France, and not French Canada, is the province when it comes to some things," he says. INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, JANUARY 30-31, 1982 Purity Chicator Chicago Chara Characha Characha Chicago Chicag

Nationwide Trading Closing Prices

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street. Market Summary 19th Disting
24th Market Diaries Pre-6.73 672 5.15 146 0.581 271 784 8 16 NYSE Most Actives Cioce 13 26% 1114 39 54 17% 63% 39% 23% 174 16% 50% 在1950年间,在1950年以上,1950年, NYSE Index Standard & Poors Index Close 120.49 134.61 52.71 14.51 20.23 (2) 92 +1.46 +1.43 +0.41 +0.29 +0.29 Chast 29% 13 10% 7% 36% 27% 20% 20% 21% Chg. —234 + 4 + ¼ +1 +1¼ +2% - ¼ +2 +2% AMEX Stock Index +3.07 +3.07 Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y. 2,274 2,579 755 1,863 2,986 Dow Jones Bond Averages

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By Ikuo Anai

TOKYO - Japan's trade surplus

increased more than ninefold in

1981 to \$20.03 billion, the govern-

The Finance Ministry said that visible trade for 1981 increased from a surplus of \$2.12 billion in

1980. The figure fell short of the

record \$24.6-billion surplus in

The 1981 current account showed a surplus of \$4,73 billion

tors said Friday its will offer cus-

tomer rebates of from \$500 to

GM said the rebates are not re-

\$2,000 on certain cars and trucks.

lated to a proposal by the United

Auto Workers union that any con-

company Hainaut-Sambre, which has since merged with its sister

He owns Frère Bourgeois and

reportedly has a large interest in Cobepa, of which he is vice presi-

dent, and a lesser interest in Parge-

sa. His connection with Gevaert

Bruxelles Lambert owns Cie.

Bruxelles Lambert and has a 46-

percent interest the Banque Brux-elles Lambert, one of Belgium's

leading banks. A financial source

said Groupe Bruxelles Lambert

undertook negotiations with the

holding companies to overcome its "liquidity problems." "It needed an increase in capital

to assure its future development,"

he said. "So it found a certain

number of partners willing to help out." Another source said the capi-

tal increase would "just about wipe out" the group's debts.

firmed the main outlines of the

A spokeswoman at Cobepa con-

She said the price of 1,300 Bel-

gian francs for each new share is a

"maximum" and could be set

somewhat lower. That compares to

the closing price of the Groupe Bruxelles Lambert on the Brussels

Bourse Thursday of 1,484 francs.

It had run up sharply from 1.304

Photo Producten was not clear.

passed on to consumers.

company Cockerill.

ment reported Friday.

Japan's Trade Surplus

after a deficit of \$10.75 billion in

Sir Roy Denman, the EEC di-

rector-general for external rela-

tions, said Friday after a week of

talks here that Japan had not done

enough to redress the trade imbal-

en in the right direction," he said

of recent moves to ease barriers to

foreign goods in Japan, "there is

still a long way to go."

Sir Roy said that opening Japan's market remained the funda-

mental problem, in particular Ja-

pan's reluctance to import more

manufactured goods.

Japan's trade surplus with the EEC "shows up like a torch in a

darkened room the structural diffi-

culties" of the Japanese market, he

A Japanese official defended Ja-

pan's position, saying his govern-ment took "maximum considera-

tion with very serious determina-

tion" over steps to encourage im-

Finance Ministry said.

Japan's exports amounted to

"While the steps have been tak-

ance with the EEC.

Shows Ninefold Rise

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\$149.38 billion in 1981, a 17.9 percent increase over the previous year, while imports grew only 3.8 percent to \$129.35 billion. Japan's overall balance-of-payments deficit in 1981 narrowed sharply to \$2.14 billion from a deficit of \$8.40 billion in 1980, the In December, Japan's visibletrade surplus widened sharply to \$2.22 billion from a surplus of \$613 million in November, the ministry said. The surplus in December, 1980, was \$2.32 billion. Exports rose 1.4 percent to \$14.24

billion in December from a year earlier, while imports were up 2.4 percent to \$12.02 billion. Japan had an overall balance-ofpayments deficit in December of \$298 million, compared with surplus of \$376 million surplus in November and a \$400 million surplus in December, 1980, the ministry

The December current account showed a surplus of \$1.1 billion, compared with a deficit of \$1.06 billion in November and a surplus of \$1.13 billion a year earlier. Finance Ministry officials said

the December current-account surplus resulted from a 23 percent increase in exports. The long-term capital account, however, turned downward from a

record surplus in November because of a sharp increase in outflows through the supply of loans, direct overseas investment and overseas securities investment by Japanese

BUSINESS/FINANCE

Herald Tribune-Saturday-Sunday, January 30-31, 1982 * *

and 10 authorized officer positions,

Pan Am to Cut Staff 25%, Extend Work Hours

NEW YORK - Pan American World Airways said Friday it will cut

"non-revenue producing" staff by 25 percent, affecting 200 management

to its New York headquarters to 10 hours and cut all vacation time in

PARIS — Renault aims to produce 2.5 million vehicles a year by 1985, a 39-percent increase over the 1.81 million produced in 1981, company

He said that in 1982 the company hopes to invest about 8 billion

Enasa earlier said that measures to resolve Harvester's problems had

The find, named Otto 1, is in the Otto structure, 155 miles (250 kilom-

eters) west of the Jutland port of Esbjerg and 45 miles northwest of

Purex Agrees to Be Acquired by Private Group

United Press Internation

LAKEWOOD, Calif. - Purex Industries, which produces household

cleaning products, has agreed in principle to be acquired by a group of

private investors for \$357 million, it said. It will be bought by a corpora-

tion to be organized by Gibbons, Green, van Amerongen, a private

investment banking firm.

Financing for the cash deal, which will offer stockholders \$31.50 for

each Purex share, will be provided through loans and equity investments

Private investors will include William Tincher, who is Purex chairman,

president and chief executive, and about 20 members of the Purex senior

management. The principal owners of New York-based Gibbons, Green,

van Amerongen also will participate. The management of Purex and its

by a number of major financial institutions, a Purex spokesman said.

blocked the U.S. company's investment capacity for several months.

Danish Group Says North Sea Find Profitable

Denmark's main Gorm field.

subsidiaries will remain intact.

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London.

with Chase Manhattan.

sociate director of various loan

Chase Manhattan has an-

nounced that the International

Capital Markets Group under the

direction of Michael C. Bowen will

be reorganized into three main de-

tive director for the marketable

securities trading activities of the company's banking group.

Richard Banz, who recently has

been made an executive director.

W. German Living Cost Rise

From Agency Dispatches

WIESBADEN, West Germany

The cost of living in West Germany rose 0.8 percent this mouth

Steven Ward will become execu-

and capital market products.

for all employees to contribute to productivity improvement.

chairman Bernard Hanon told a news conference Friday.

French francs (\$1.4 billion), roughly the same as last year.

Spanish Sources Say Harvester Delays Project

Renault Aims for 39% Rise in Vehicle Output

Pan Am also said it increased the work day for management assigned

Pan Am also said it will meet soon with union leaders to discuss ways

INTERNATIONAL

U.S. Warns AT&T Suit Could Reopen

By Merrill Brown and Caroline E. Mayer

Washington Post Service WASHINGTON - The Reagan administration's top antitrust official has warned that the Justice Department will restart its antitrust suit against American Telephone & Telegraph if the courts try to alter the terms of its settle-

ment with the company.
William Baxter, assistant attorney general for antitrust, told a congressional bearing Thursday he is prepared to resume the case if U.S. District Judge Harold Greene finds that the settlement, which calls for the divestiture of 22 local AT&T phone companies, is not in

In a joint hearing of the House Commerce and Judiciary subcom-mittees, Mr. Baxter said that since the government and AT&T had agreed Jan. 8 to dismiss the 1974 case "without prejudice" as part of the settlement, Judge Greene could not himself resume the litigation.

Mr. Baxter's remarks came amid growing concern about the agreement both in Congress and at the Federal Communications Commission. Two internal FCC documents reveal some anxieties about the settlement and particularly the FCC's role in monitoring it.

FCC member Joseph Fogarty, regarded as one of the commission's leading telecommunications experts, wrote that although the pact might be a "reasonable and proper private accord," it cannot oust, supplant or modify" FCC authority under existing law.

And in a 116-page document, the agency's common carrier bureau said there may have to be legislation or modifications to the decree to protect local ratepayers. For example, it said, some modification may have to be made to

ensure that AT&T reimburses local ratepayers for new products that have been under research and development during the past several years with revenue from local

The bureau also said the settlement created a greater need for legislation to give the FCC authority over intrastate long-distance rates as well as interstate rates.

Canada Sees Threat From 'Reciprocity'

WASHINGTON -- The Canadian government has warned the United States that an effort to establish trade "reciprocity" would seriously impede multilateral trade negotiations.

Allan E. Gotlieb, the Canadian ambassador to the United States, told a New York andience Thursday that while the reciprocity notion seems a fair response to protectionist tactics, it would actually prove to be inflexible and, in the end, "is simply not achievable in the real world."

He said that to deal with protectionism, "the best defense is a good offense," and recommended as an alternative to reciprocity an effort to "re-establish the momentum for further trade liberaliza-

The notion of "reciprocity" has gained currency lately as a conse-quence of huge trade imbalances between major trading nations, no-tably the surpluses that Japan has consistently recorded in its trade with Europe and the United States. Under a reciprocity rule, an importing nation would allow for-eign goods access to its domestic markets only on the same terms and conditions as its goods are permitted access to the exporting

nation's markets. "The very concept of comparative trade advantage is grounded in the recognition that countries differ from each other," Mr. Gotlieb said. "Narrow reciprocity implicitly denies these differences and even hinder multilateral trade liberalization on a broad front. Reciprocity could force trade negotiators into positions of rigid inflexibility as it would make trade-offs between different sec-tors difficult to achieve."

If the reciprocity movement gains enough momentum, Mr. Gotlieb said that everybody would be forced to negotiate special bilatbe long before we recreated the percent from January, 1981, acbe long before we recreated the 'beggar-thy-neighbor' approach of the Great Depression. And, one



Joseph D. Berrier Jr.

Alan Clarke has been named will be in charge of all sales of syndication manager of Cariplo, a marketable securities. Milan-based savings bank. Prior to joining Cariplo, Mr. Clarke was Doug McMillan, an executive director, will be manager of the buying department and will be assisted by Marcel Collee. Jean Davis has been appointed assistant man-Steven B. Altnes, who recently ager within the group. resigned from Chase Manhattan in London, will be joining the invest-ment banking division of Merrill Lynch in London as the senior as-

Horton P. Kennedy joined of private banking, London.

CURRENCY RATES

interbank exchange rates for Jan. 29 1982, excluding bank service charges.

Dollar Values | Currency | U.S.s | Equity. | Currency | U.S.s | U Cerrency Per U.S.s Australian S 0,905
Australian S 0,905
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Balsian fin, franc 43,25
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Qashis krone 7,56425
Finelish mark 4,42
Greek druchma 97,255
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£ Sterling: 1,23525 | rish £ (a) Commercial franc. (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000.

leased by the government Friday. thing is certain: If international The year-to-year rise last month trade shrinks, we shall all be was 6.3 percent, down from 6.6 percent in November.

711 Third Avenue, . New York, N.Y. 10017 nent in local currencies (British C30, French fr 320, Swiss fr 120, DM 135) and requests for information should be directed to: Value Line, Att.; Alexandre and Edouard de Saint-Phalle, 2 Ave. de Villars, 75007 Paris. (Tel 551.63.59). Distributed by KLM Royal Dutch Airlines Publication Distribution Service

BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS Layoffs Seen as GM, **UAW Break Off Talks**

DETROIT - The United Auto Workers and General Motors have broken off-talks aimed at reaching an agreement that would have low-

ered car prices by reducing labor costs.

As a result, the two sides will not sit down at the bargaining table again until regularly scheduled negotiations in July. In the meantime GM will lose potential savings of hundreds of millions of dollars in lower labor costs, and probably will be forced to close more factories and lay off more workers.

"We tried hard and we think the company tried hard," a downcast Douglas A. Fraser, the UAW president, told reporters when the talks broke off a half-hour before the union's deadline of midnight Thursday.

From Agency Dispatches
NEW YORK — Prices on the
New York Stock Exchange closed

higher Friday in heavy trading on hopes that the Federal Reserve would report a drop in the nation's

money supply and that interest

After the markets closed, the

Federal Reserve reported that the

nation's basic money supply, as measured by M-1, fell \$600 million to \$450.5 billion in the week ended

The Dow Jones industrial aver-

age, which surged Thursday for its largest single-day gain since last March, was up 6.85 points to close at 871.10. The closely watched in-

dicator of 30 blue chip stocks had

gained almost eight points when it stalled around noon, falling until

just before the close, when it again

Volume soared to 73.4 million

shares, the highest since Jan. 7, 1981, when volume was a record 92.89 million shares. Volume

Thursday was 66.69 million shares.

the Dow average "represented a major switch in psychology for the market," Chester Pado of G. Tsai

& Co. said. The average had been falling steadily since the first of the

Analysts said a lot of uncommit-

ted funds are continuing to flow in from the sidelines. The heavy turn-

over is also the result of short cov-

ering as a "huge short position'

exists in the market, Mr. Pado

He said the heavy volume com-

bined with continued gains signals, that stock prices should move up-

Analysis said traders were

purred by rumors all day that the

Federal Reserve would report a

drop in the money supply for the latest week shortly after the mar-

ward for tha next several weeks.

Thursday's 21.59-point jump in

rates have peaked.

hegan to rise.

"It just didn't go together." He said negotiators, who began meeting Jan. 11, were unable to resolve three key issues: job security; use of outside contractors, particu-larly foreign firms; and GM's NYSE Prices Post Gain in Heavy Trading plans to implement its promise to reduce sticker prices through labor

Mr. Hanon said Renault's strategy will involve alliances and joint ventures with other companies and possible stakes in other companies. cost savings. Without a strike deadline, they [UAW leaders] just couldn't get their committee to act," GM Chairman Roger B. Smith said in a MADRID — International Harvester's financial problems have led to

television appearance Friday.

"Obviously, we're going to have more layoffs than we'd planned.
I'm afraid as soon as we get into an indefinite delay in a planued engine production joint venture in Spain, sources at Empresa Nacional de Autocamiones SA (Enasa) said our production schedules, we'll see some layoffs shortly, probably as soon as the beginning of the next week," he told an NBC inter-Harvester took a 35-percent stake in Enasa in September, 1980. The joint venture, Enasa Internacional de Motores, established last March, was due to start producing 80,000 diesel engines per year beginning in 1985, with 90 percent slated for export to the United States, the Enasa

When the first round of talks broke off Jan. 20, Alfred S. War-ren, GM's vice president of industrial relations, said the company has been holding off closing plants and rearranging its production schedules in anticipation of a new

COPENHAGEN — The Danish industrial and prospecting group AP Moeiler has made a promising hydrocarbons discovery in Denmark's North Sea sector, a company spokesman said Friday. contract.

Both sides were under pres to reach an agreement. Sales declined sharply after the announcement early this month that the negotiations could lead to price cuts.

The union leadership faced increasingly organized opposition in the rank and file to any reduction in wages and benefits. The leadership won an close vote, 57 percent to 43 percent, in the union's GM council last weekend on the question of continuing to negotiate.

The linkup of wage concessions to lower car prices caused a sharp split in union ranks, with laid-off workers favoring concessions that could help increase sales and rehiring. Many members with greater seniority, who have been unaffected by the layoffs, opposed conces-

Chase Manhattan as vice president Also announced were the promotions of Brian Terry and Jiri Huebner to associate director. Mr.

Terry is responsible for investme leasing activities, and Mr. Huebner is responsible for relations with

The Schwitzer Engine Components Group of Wallace Murray Corp. has announced the promotion of its five division vice president/general managers to the position of president of their respective divisions. The five are: Wayne C. Rockwell, Schwitzer Turbochargers: Rudolph A. Skriletz, Schwitzer Pumps and Dampers; Michael F. Whelan, Schwitzer Cooling Systems; J. Norman Jones, Lacom-Schwitzer, and G. Michael Morrell, Schwitzer-Europe.

Tamas A. Karo has been appointed regional vice president of the brokerage Laidlaw Adams & Peck International in Brussels.

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INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION DIRECTORY WEBSTER

market and indications the reces-sion is approaching bottom and

The Agriculture Department re-ported Friday that U.S. farm pric-es rose 1.6 percent in December, following a decline of 3.1 percent

AP-Dow Janes
BRUSSELS — Four holding

companies have agreed to buy all

of a new 2-million share issue by

Belgium's Groupe Bruxelles Lam-bert, which will raise 2.6 billion

Belgian francs (\$59 million), busi-

work out to about 1,300 Belgian

francs, sources said. The opera-

tion, which must be approved at a

special shareholders meeting of

Bruxelles Lambert Feb. 26, would

raise the number of shares to 6

million and would result in the

holding companies taking a one-

The holding companies are Cobepa, Frère Bourgeois and

Gevaert Photo Producten of Belgi-um and Pargesa Holding of Swit-

Last year, Cobepa, a former subsidiary of the French bank,

Paribas, split off from Paribas af-

ter France's new Socialist govern-

ment announced plan to national-

ize the bank. Pargesa, a Swiss

holding company, acquired a ma-

jority interest in Paribas's Swiss

subsidiary, enabling it also to es-

Frère is considered the guiding

force behind the operation. He is

The Belgian industrialist Albert

cape French government control.

The price for each new share

ness sources said Friday.

third interest in the firm.

zerland.

ture on interest rates is letting

Firms Seek One-Third Stake

In Groupe Bruxelles Lambert



COLLEGE An American University in Vienna

BA DEGREES in International Studies and Management

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Total Steel Imports in U.S. Climbed by 28% for 1981

By Lydia Chavez

NEW YORK — Steel imports increased in the United States by a for the full year jumped 28 per-cent, the American Iron and Steel

December imports were 1.61 million tons, up from 1.53 million tons in the last month of 1980, the institute said Thursday. Imports for the full year came to 19.89 million tons, up from 15.49 million tons in 1980, and accounted for about 19 percent of the market, an increase from 16 percent in 1980.

"People are resigned to a 15 per-cent market share for imports," said Robert Nichols, an industry

during the second half of the year caused seven domestic steelmak-

and countervailing duty suits against foreign producers. The doestic steel companies contend that their foreign counterparts are

tion market dropped sharply in the second half of the year, and some cent of capacity.

While domestic shipments of sheet steel were declining, imports were on the rise. Imports of hot rolled steel rose to 1.62 million tons from 1.49 million tons in 1980 and imports of cold miled steel and imports of cold rolled steel rose to 1.62 million tous from 1.47 million, but imports of galvanized sheet fell slightly, to 1.30 million tons from 1.34 million.

year came in pipe and tubing. Imports of welded tubing jumped 47 percent, to 2.74 million tons, from 1.86 million, and imports of other

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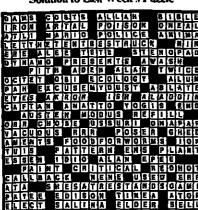
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BOOKS.

SOULS AND BODIES

By David Lodge. 244 pp. \$12.50. William Morrow, 10 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10016.

Reviewed by Le Anne Schreiber

Souls and Bodies" is an os-tensibly comic protest novel whose target is the Roman Catholic Church of recent decades. When I say ostensibly comic, I don't mean to suggest that this book doesn't make you laugh out loud. It does. But beneath the humor, and sometimes subverting it, is the author's very serious effort to give shape to the confusion, sadness and anger of those Catholics who feel they sold their souls and bodies to a church that later reneged on its part of a hard bargain. And like most protest novels, it will no doubt offend and unsettle many of those whose

lives it attempts to represent. The novel begins with nine University of London students attending 8 o'clock Mass one dark, drizzly Thursday morning in 1952. Tired, dry-mouthed and hungry from fasting, tense from the effort of suppressing the impure thoughts that arise with each sidelong glance at the next pew, they murmur Latin responses, and "their breath condenses on the chill, damp air, as though their prayers were made fleetingly visible before being sucked up into the inscrutable gloom

of the raftered vault." Dancing Nuns

"Souls and Bodies" ends 23 years later with most of the same group at-tending an outdoor Easter festival complete with dancing nuns, Pen-tecostal prayer sessions, a lecture on liberation theology and announcements of meeting times for Catholic marriage encounter groups. Between opening and closing scenes, we follow the fortunes of 10 characters — the nine students and their college chap-lain — as they are buffeted by one of the most turnultuous periods in their church's long history.

When the author first parades them before us, all 10 are "sexually inno-cent to a degree that they will scarcely be able to credit when looking back on their youth in years to come... Three of the young men do not even know how babies are both, vaguely supposing that they appear by some natural form of Caesarian section, like ripe chestnuts splitting their husks." The men and women alike conceive of salvation as a kind, of immortal board game, a high-stakes Snakes and Ladders in which a plenary indulgence can send one shooting up the rungs and a mortal sin can send you slithering back to

Over the years, of course, this inno-cence and certainty will be lost. One of the 10 will go mad. One will stop repressing his homosexuality. One will mourn the loss of two children and his faith. One will write a popular column of very secular advice to the lovelorn. One will enter a convent. The priest will marry. All will suffer on the rack of the church's teachings on birth control. And all will prove that baptism in the Roman Catholic Church does indeed leave an indelible mark on the

'At Some Point, Hell Disappeared' If this sounds a bit agitprop, it is. For David Lodge is a forthrightly didactic British novelist who does not hesitate, for instance, to interrupt his narrative for a lengthy disquisition on the origin, evolution and current implications of Catholic doctrines on sexuality. And he delivers it in his own voice, because these are matters of too much practical and moral ur-gency for him to entrust them to anyone as unreliable as a fictional narra-

But even those who generally subscribe to the common wisdom that lectures on religion have no place in the well-made novel are unlikely to wish this section out of the book, be-

cause it is one of the most cogent explanations of church doctrine to be found in or out of fiction. And cer-tainly the wittiest. "At some point in the nineteen-sixties, Hell disap-peared," he begins. "No one could say for certain when this happened."

Lodge, who has written five other lish literature at the University of Birmingham, knows when he is getting out of line and artfully defends him-

"People who find religious belief absurd are often upset if a novelist breaks the illusion of reality he has created. Our friends . . . had to dismantle all that apparatus of superfluous belief. But in matters of belief (as of literary convention) it is a nice question how far you can go in this process without throwing out something vital."

By drafting his characters — "our friends" — into service as prototypes of every variant of Catholic experi-ence, the author does at times lose something vital, but, in recompense, we get a very thorough crash course in modern Catholicism, including an introduction to process theology, the charismatic movement, and the debates over priestly celibacy and the ordination of women.

The author takes pokes at various forms of orthodoxy — psychiatric, political and literary, as well as religious - but he is equally ironic, if more compassionate, about the various forms of reaction against them. He seems to believe that if authority can be cruelly repressive, efforts to escape it are likely to be foolishly misguided. For him, both orthodoxy and selfindulgence are inadequate responses to the only one, true, unholy and inescapably Catholic authority: Death — which is the unstated subject of this novel and its ultimate object of pro-

Lodge has written a book full of his own energy, intelligence, wit, compassion and anger. "Souls and Bodies" does not cohere, but each of its parts offers enough satisfactions to make that normally damning statement a

Le Anne Schreiber is on the staff of The New York Times.

William Walton **Completes Works** For 80th Birthday

The Associated Press

LONDON - Sir William Walton, the British composer who lives on the Italian island of Ischia, has completed his first major works for 10 years in time for his 80th birthday celebrations in March.

Walton, a major figure in British music since he wrote "Facade" to words by Edith Sitwell in 1923, has finished a "Passacaglia for Solo Cello" which Mstislav Rostropovich will premiere here on March 16.

Rostropovich will conduct the National Symphony Orchestra of Washington, D.C., on tour in London next month, in the first performance of Walton's other new work, "Prologo e

Walton and his wife Susana will be in London for his birthday March 29. Sir George Solti, André Previn, Yebu-di Menuhin and the Royal Shakespeare Company will be performing Walton's works in coming weeks.





















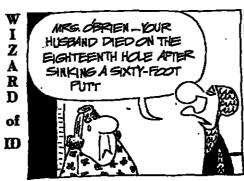












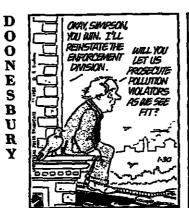




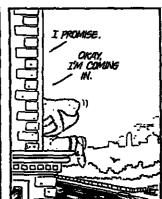






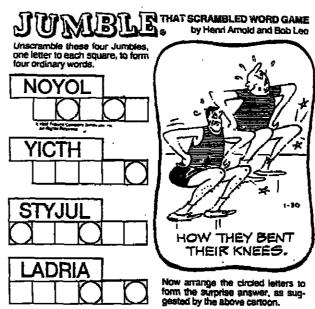






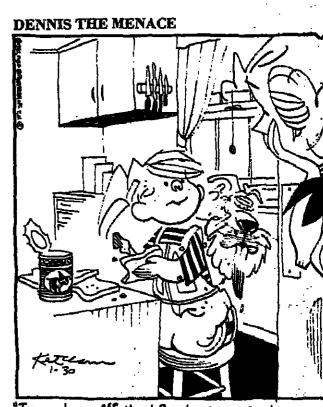


ting!



Print answer here: Jumbles: EAGLE BRAVE MODISH NAUGHT Answer: What you might get from a debater—"BERATED"

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This isn't for **ME** Mom! Ruff's hungry so I'm MAKIN' HIM A DOUBLE-DECKER DOG SAMWICH!

THE GREAT PERSONALITIES BY MARY BLUME. International Herald Tribune We've got news for you.

28 82 22 73 Overcast
12 55 5 47 Overcast
26 77 15 59 Fair
25 77 17 63 Overcast
25 72 -14 7 Fair
5 41 -2 28 Overcast
2 90 22 72 Claudy
2 28 -3 27 Snow
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19 66 9 22 Fair
13 55 9 48 Claudy
13 37 -1 39 Fogsy
13 37 -1 39 Fogsy
13 37 -2 26 Showers
1 36 -5 23 Fair
2 36 0 32 Snow ROME SALISBURY SAO PAULO SECUL SHANGHAI SINGAPORE STOCKHOLM SYDNEY TAIPEI TEL AVIV TOKYO TUKIS VÉNICE Readings from the previous 24 hours. ADVERTISEMENT January 29, 1982

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For Huff, the Waiting Ends Joins Old Foe Jim Brown in Hall of Fame

By Dave Anderson New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Two years ago Sam Huff was about to be interviewed by a radio announcer, who introduced him as a member of the Pro Football Hall of Fame. "You better start all over," Huff suggested. "I'm not in the Hall of Fame."

At various sports dinners, Huff was often identified as a bronzed resident of the shrine, in Canton, Ohio. Sadiy, he would correct the toastmaster. But now Huff has been anointed. Now he can accept the applause for what he contributed to the National Football League, primarily as the middle linebacker on the New York Giant teams of two decades ago, teams that changed the pronunciation of defense to

"Hulf, Hulf, Hulf," the Giant fans of that era puffed. "Hulf, Hulf, Hulf," For the last few years, Huff had wondered if he would ever make it.

"There was no basis to believe that I deserved to be in the Hall of Fame," he was saying Wednesday after learning of his election to the Hall of Fame, "except if middle linebackers like Ray Nitschke, Joe Schmidt and Bill George were in it, I felt I should be, too. They were always being compared to me when we were contemporaries, and they were in. And then Dick Butkus got in, and he came after me. That's when I started to be afraid that I might not ever make it."

Afraid. Anybody who ever saw Huff tackle Jim Brown would never think of his being afraid of anything.

"I never was afraid of anything in a physical sense," he said. "But as a player I was afraid of failing, not playing well, not doing my job. And in recent years I started being afraid of failing to make the Hall of Fear of Fame. That's how much it meant to me. But, after being afraid of failing to make it, I think that's why finally being voted in now makes it sweeter than if I'd made it

Huff has a suggestion for the Hall of Fame interior decorators.

"I don't know how they decide where your plaque or your bust goes, but I'd love to be put alongside Jim Brown," he said with a laugh, referring to the Cleveland Brown fullback who was his most famous adversary. "I think Jim Brown would like

Not long ago Huff and Brown remin-isced over coffee.

We were at the NCAA convention in Houston, and Jim mentioned how in all the tough games we had we never had a harsh word for each other.

But there were a few harsh collisions. "I think I'm the only guy ever to put Jim Brown out of a game," Huff recalled. "We were playing the Browns at Yankee Stadium, and they were at our 20-yard line in the closed end. He was running to his left and he stumbled, and I hit him with my shoulder and my helmet, and Dick Modzelewski hit him, too. Jim got up and went back to the huddle, but he didn't know where he was."

Realizing that the big fullback was groggy, several Giants yelled at the Browns' bench.

"We were trying to tell [Coach] Paul Brown to get Jim out of there before he really got hurt," Huff said. "When they heard us, they took him out. But what a runner he was, what a player."

Huff has a harsh scar from Brown, too.
"I showed him the scar on my nose at Houston," he said. "Most people don't realize that I first played against Jim Brown when he was at Syracuse and I was at West Virginia in 1955, before the Giants drafted me. On one run, he hit me so hard he drove my helmet down across my nose. That's how I got the scar. And he shattered some of my teeth. Knocked the en-amel right off them. Knocked me out, too. I woke up on the trainer's table."

For all the tackles Huff made, he also remembers one he didn't make. "In the NFL championship game in 1958 against Baltimore," he said, "the Colts beat us in overtime when Alan Ameche scored. I can still see the picture of him running through that big hole at the goal line. We had keyed our defense to the backs instead of the tight end on that play. I had lined up between Mo and Rosey Grier in our goal-line defense, to our right of their center. And they ran the play to our left. That still haunts me."

So do the Giants' losses in five of six NFL championship games in that era, although they won six Eastern Division tities in his eight years—he was traded to the Washington Redskins in 1964. The Giants only NFL championship during that time developed in 1956, his rookie



Sam Huff ... down and beaten at times, but never afraid.

They drafted me as an offensive guard and tackle," he said. "That's how I got No. 70, a tackle's number. But then they made me a linebacker. Tom Landry was our defensive coach then. If he can make it, I'd like Tom to be my presenter this summer at the Hall of Fame induction. He coached everybody on the Giant de-fense then — the linemen, the linebackers and the secondary. He taught me everything, and he built the defense around

That 1956 season the Giants were the first NFL team to introduce its defensive unit. Huff was its symbol. All-pro in 1958 and 1959, he was on the cover of Time magazine. And a TV special, "The Violent World of Sam Huff," put the sometimes-shocking sounds of pro football into the country's living rooms.

"As happy as I am to be in the Hall of Fame, it's a shame a few more players from those Giant teams aren't in it, too, like Charley Conerly and Kyle Rote and especially Jim Patton," he said. "To me, there were three great free safeties in those years - Larry Wilson of the Cardinals,

By Bart Barnes

"At the moment, the Olympic

movement is united," said Juan-Antonio Samaranch of Spain, who

succeeded Lord Michael Killanin

as president of the IOC at the con-

The boycott is a thing of the past.

Samaranch was to meet with

President Reagan Friday, then fly

to Los Angeles for meetings of the various Olympic international

cerns expressed by Soviet spokes-man recently for Los Angeles' preparations for the Games and of

adequate security precautions.

participating in the Games.

He said he does not share con-

Soviet Sports Minister Sergei

Pavlov has said the Soviet Union

plans to demand better protection

for its athletes as a condition for

[Responding to the Soviet criti-cism, Harry Usher, executive vice president of the Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee,

Unseeded Hooper

The Associated Press

Chip Hooper used a powerful ser-vice Thursday to upset defending

titleholder Roscooe Tanner, 6-4, 7-

6, in the second round of the U.S.

Pro Indoor Tennis Champion-

In other matches, Andres

Gomez defeated Peter Rennert, 6-

2, 6-4, John McEnroe rallied past Rolf Gehring, 5-7, 6-1, 6-4, and Jimmy Connors thrashed Jeff

Fromholtz Bounces King

CHICAGO (AP) — Dianne Fromholtz made Billie Jean King

the seeded player not to advance

to the second round Thursday by scoring a 7-5, 6-2 win in the Avon

Championships here. In other matches, Martina Navratilova

breezed past Candy Reynolds, 6-2, 6-1, Sylvia Hanika outcame Mary Lou Piatek, 6-2, 5-7, 6-4, Wendy

Turnbull overpowered Wendy White, 6-4, 6-3, and Andrea Jaeger won when Kathy Rinaldi default-

Lendi, Teltscher Advance

Thursday to defeat Paul McNamee, 5-7, 6-4, 6-2, and move

into the semifinals of the Gold

Coast Cup tennis tournament. He meets Eliot Teltscher, who defeat-

FOOTBALL

HOCKEY

ed David Carter, 6-2, 6-3.

Transactions

DELRAY BEACH, Fla. (UPI)
Top-seeded Ivan Lendi rallied

Borowiak, 6-2, 6-0.

PHILADELPHIA - Unseeded

ion of the Moscow Olympics.

most successful."

It has been filed away."

sports federations

who is in the Hall of Fame, and Willie Wood of the Packers and Jim Patton, who aren't in but should be."

Hall of Fame Selections

CANTON, Ohio (AP) — Merlin Olsen, former Los Angeles Rams' defensive tackle, two-way performer George Musso and defensive end Doug Atkins, both from the Chicago Bears, will join Huff in the Pro Football Hall of Fame.

Olsen played as the Rams' left defensive teacher for 15 years. He was the MH.

sive tackle for 15 years. He was the NFL Player of the Year in 1964.

In the 12 seasons Musso played as a two-way lineman between 1933 and 1944, the Bears reigned as NFL champions four

Atkins, at the time of his 1969 retirement, had played longer than any full-time NFL regular with a career of 17 seasons and 205 games. He broke in with the Cleveland Browns, and then played with the Bears for 12 seasons until he was traded to New Orleans in 1967.

Amid Deep Snow and High Hopes, Canadians Await Austrian Showdown

New York Times Service

SCHLADMING, Austria -With incessant snow wiping out the day's activity at the World Alpine Skiing Championships, the Canadian men's team spent a lazy Friday afternoon inside their hill-

Four of the six men on the Canadian team will race in Sunday's downhill, the glamour event of this two-week extravaganza. If the specier of the race to decide the next downhill champion was producing any tension, it was not evi-

dent at the Canadians' hotel.

"The snow is a problem," Steve
Podborski said. "It's going to slow
us down. It depends on how well they prepare the course. But if they have one purpose here it is to make the downhill a success, so I think they'll work it out."

Podborski, the premier racer on a downbill squad exceeded in strength only by that of the Austri-ans, remembers the troubles of the last two winters here, when World Cup downhills were called off because the slopes were too bare to safely hold a race. In one of those he was the apparent winner, but not enough racers could complete

the run to make the race official.

Not taking any chances this
year, organizers arranged to pump water from the Enns River and shoot it out as snow over the main race course.

(Too much snow was an unexpected problem, and it forced the men's combination downhill set for Friday to be tentatively res-cheduled until Monday, when the women's combination slalom will also take place. The women's regular downhill will be run on Saturday, and the men's downhill on Sunday.)

There were other adjustments. "It's easier now," said Ken Read, a winner on this course in 1978. They've taken out the ripples and smoothed over the flats so when you go into a tuck it's not so diffi-cult. That part used to separate the men from the boys."

The fact of a relatively easy but

highly publicized downhill has led Podborski to describe the potential winner as a "people's champion," explaining that the victor on a more difficult course would be regarded as a "racers' champion."

"Make that 'media champion.' " Read later corrected. "It might seem bizarre to have the world championships when we have the World Cup, to be competing against the same people we meet in the World Cup all winter. But you need something for prestige."

If the world championships, with all the flag-waving, also enhance the sense of national pride. then the men's downhill is a virtual showdown between the Canadian and Austrian teams.

Canadians have proven their mastery of this course, having posted two World Cup victories here in addition to Podborski's washed-out triumph. But this is the home town of the Austrian down-hill coach, Charly Kahr, and partly for this reason Kahr was selected by the International Skiing Federation to set the markers on the downhill piste. When the Canadians went home

to celebrate Christmas, the Austrians went home to practice on the world championship downhill course. The title has been in Austrian hands since 1974, and the prospect of losing it in their own country is not a welcome one.

While Leonhard Stock is the defending champion, there can be no doubt the sentimental favorite: Franz Klammer, champion of the people and champion of the racers.
Klammer's 23 World Cup downhill victories dating to 1974 have
tended to keep his name in the

household even when it disappeared from the victory board. However, last month he won a World Cup race for the first time in nearly four years.

"Klammer speaks well, looks well and behaves like a champion — even when he's losing," Read said. "That's why you see so much interest here. And that's why they're selling 50,000 tickets."

Constructors Criticize FISA For Decision to Fine Drivers

From Agency Disputches
PARIS — The constructors representative on the International Auto Sport Federation (FISA) criticized Friday the world governing body's fining of 29 Formula One drivers for their strike during qualifying at last week's South African Grand Prix to protest licensing requirements

Ferrari's Marco Piccinini, the constructors representative on the FISA executive committee, which Thursday handed out the fines and threatened drivers with suspension, told a news conference, These are sanctions contrary to law, to sport and to the true interest of the World Formula One

Championship.
"I respect this vote of the majority but I am happy to state that the big constructors are not the only people to disapprove of it. Among those who have voted against these sanctions are people from coun-tries important in industry and

Britain, Italy, West Germany, Monaco and the representative of the major auto manufacturers voted against the sanctions.

Renault President Bernard Hapon said that if there was no solution through negotiations, Grand Prix racing would be com-promised and "we would reconsid-

er our participation." "It is so important to the anto world, however, I hope reason will prevail," Hanon said. Added Renault team manager

Gerard Larousse, the current crisis in auto racing must be settled by Feb. 5 if the year's second World Championship race, the Argentinian Grand Prix, is to take place March 7. He emphasized that Renault would not compete in Argentina if its drivers, Alain Proust and Rene Arnoux, were suspended. FISA fined six drivers - Prost,

Didier Pironi, Jacques Lafitte, Bruno Giacomelli, Riccardo Patrese and Gilles Villeneuve, \$10,000 each and said their racing licenses could be withdrawn for five races anytime in the next two years in the event of further



Twenty-three other drivers were

The six received heavier fines for their role in a demonstration at the 1981 Belgian Grand Prix.

were not involved in the strike ac-

All fines have to be paid within race in Argentina would

drivers, said more than half the drivers had agreed not to accept FISA president Jean Marie-

Balestre said that he sees no imme diate solution in the conflict between his organization and the 'dialogue of the deaf."

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PEN PALS

Montreal Canadiens' goalie Rick Wamsley comes out to stop Boston Bruin Tom Fergus in NHL action Thursday. Wamsley blocked 21 of Boston 24 shots as the Canadiens won, 6-3, to run their hundefeated stream against Boston to nine games. "You could feel the tension in the air in the dressing room. No one seemed to be loose," said Boston's Barry Pederson. "It's hard to explain."

NBA Standings

32 11 744 39 14 1452 22 20 594 20 24 455 19 24 442 .674 .463 .442 .419 .409 28 14 .467 23 26 .535 21 22 .488 14 29 .326 13 29 .310 51/2 71/2 141/2 15 15 23 18 _561 7 13 36 _362 18

see 110 (King 32, Short 119, Utch 101 (May 27, Moncrist 22; Newton 22, Griffith 14).
Los Anseles 97, Phoenix 87 (Abdul-Jobbor 31, Rissen 22; Ronco 20, Adoms 15, Davis 15).
Portland 46, San Diesa 93 (Natl 25, Passon 19; Chembers 15, P.Smith 17).

Portions vs. son Lyman rs.
Chamber 18, P.Smith 17).
New York 182. Woshington 96 (Russell 24,
ALLucas 18: Ruland 19, Ballard 14, Adahan 14,
Licus 18: Philodelphia 181 (Molone 31,
Wijhoushov 16: Erving 27, Holling 9 3-4 21).
Boston 116, Cleveland 184 (Bird 33, Maxwell 16,
Archibald 16; Brewer 22, K.Cart 12, Edwards 13,

Huston 13). Son Antonio 126. Kongos City 715 (Gervin 37, Diserdine 22; Robinson 24. King 17, Grunfeld 17).

College Basketball

Boston Coll. 27. Northeastern 77 Connecticut 72, Martheastern 77 Laines Heekkris 67. Pronklin & Marshall 62 Rhade Island 59, George Washinston 54 11.Bonaventure 72. Massochusetts 91 South Alcorn St. 106, N. Texas St. 82

Aprehead St. 79, Akron 65

Migraps
Doyton 79, Providence 77
Iffinete St. Purdur 48
Insilono 62, Wisconsin 56
Inwe 57, Michigon 51, 54
Michigon 62, Ohio 51, 69
Minnesotte 51, Northwestern 51
North Dokelo 79, NiDokoto 51, 77
3, Illinois 72, Insilono 51, 69
Wichille 51, 75, Draise 49 Southwest Texas ALI SS, SW Texas S1.49

For West Cal-Irvine 78, Lone Beach St 68 Fresno St, 63, San Jose 51, 45 Hawaii 85, 1614 67 Navy, Bana 784 Handley (gv.-Reno 75, Montans & Pacific V. 198, Uteh \$1, 78

WALES	CONF	ERE	NCI	8			Winn
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NY Islanders	27	13	6	212	157	44	Detro
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Washington	12	79		177	206	32	Vanc
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Montreal					144		
Basion					175		
Grepec					207		Ma
Hartford					208		
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				218	TET	57	(24),
Minnesotz .							
St.Louis	24	22	4	200	200	52	(11);

NHL All-Star Teams

(103); RAYMOND BOURQUE, Bosten (88);
RANDY CARLYLE, Pittsbursh (82); LARRY
ROBINSON. Montreot (77); Rod Lossway.
Montreat (55); Borry Beck, N.Y. Rangers (27);
Brion Enablem. Montreot (24); Guy Laxointe.
Mostreat (14); Brad Pork, Boston (14); Denis
Patvin, N.Y. Istanders (12); Kan Morrew, N.Y.
Islanders (12); Mork Hows. Hartford (7); Dave
Moloney. N.Y. Rengers (7); Rick Green.
Wostninston (5); Relio Routsteinen, N.Y.
Rongers (21) Brod Morsh, Colson-Philadelphia
(2); Larry Playfoir, Buffold (1); Mike O'Connell,
Boston (1); Behn Wilson. Philadelphia (1); Mike
MCEwen, N.Y. Lisonders (1).
Geet: MICHEL DION. Philadelphia (7); Mike
DWARDS, Buffelo (62); Billy Smith, N.Y.
Islanders (40); Pete Peeters. Poliodelphia (26);
Richard Savjeny, Mostrana (20); Denis Herron.
Montreat (11); Myrcs Beren, Beston (8); Denisi
Southard, Quebec (2); Rusia Vacton, Boston
(1); Dave Perra, Wahington (1).
Campbell Conteresch
Caster: WAYNE GRETZICY, Edmonton
(165); DENIS SAVARD, Chicopo (50); Morcol
Dionne, Los Angeles (47); Bobby Smith,
Mirmesota (22); Bernie Federice, St. Louis (6);
Michaesota (3); Yon Lysiot, Chicopo (1).
Zinne Wang; DAVE TAYLOR, Les Angeles

Neal Broten, Atlalescht (3): Dieo Ciccoreill, Altmasson (3): Tom Lysich, Chicoso (1): Right Wies: DAVE TAYLOR, Les Angeles (199): DINO CICCARELLI, Atlanesch (62): Gern Anderson, Edmontos (63): Rick Vota-Ferento (5): Dove Lumley, Edmonton (3): Loney McDonold, Colorudo-Calgary (2): Wavers Bobych, St. Lunia (2): Rende Edelesch (4) suit-

NHL Standings

19 21 11 195 220 49 17 22 10 210 220 44 15 24 12 220 220 44 14 27 10 174 215 28 Upsets Tanner e Division 31 12 10, 287 211 72 18 22 12 203 227 48 18 24 11 176 185 43 13 26 11 197 238 37 11 32 8 147 231 30

Thursday's Results omireol & Boston 3 (Houle 2 (a), Hunler (11), brough 2 (8) Gingres (2): Middleton 2 (37), Irson (26)). ion (26)). Julis B. Minnesota 3 (Currie 2 (16), Sutter 2 Petterson 2 (22), Duniop (14), Crombeen McCarthy (5), Payne (20), Braten (19)).

MONTREAL — Results of the voting for the NHL All-Stor teams. (Votes, with 145 a unanimous selection in parentheses. All cases denote selection for all-star team).

Prisca of Wales Conference
Caster: PETER STASTNY, Quebec (114):
BRYAN TROTTIER, N.Y. Islanders (106):
Dennis Maruk, Washington (20): Keith Acton. Montregol (8): Mare Tardif, Quebec (6): Rick Aluddelon. Boston (3): Bostry Paderson, Beston (1). Laft Wing: MARK MESSLER, Edmonton (198); AL SECORD, Chicoso (45); Brion Sutter, St. Louis (40); Steve Bazek, Los Angeles (31); Glenn Anderson, Edmonton (177); Morris Lukowich, Winnepeg (13); John Anderson, Terosde (7); Perry Turnbull, St. Louis (5); Derryl Sutter, Chicoso (4); Steve Poyne, Mynesoto (4); Curl Froser, Vancouver (4); Lamy McDonold, Colorado-Colleory (3); Dorey Rote, Vencouver (3); John Osrodnick, Detroit (19).

Defense: PAUL COFFEY, Edmonton (157);

Right Wing: MIKE BOSSY, N.Y. Islanders
(13): RICK MIDDLETON, Boston (72): Guy
Latinur, Montrierd Gal): Marino Issaimin, Guebel
(11): Bisine Staughtes, Moriterd (7): Ron
Dugsuov, N.Y. Romeers (3): Real Courlier,
Quebec (2): Anton Steatiny, Quebec (1).
Left Wines: BILL BARBER, Philodelphia (4):
AARC TARDIF, Quebec (54): Brion Propy
MCKagnery, Buffalo (14): Tony
MCKagnery, Buffalo (14): Tony
MCKagnery, Buffalo (14): Ryon Wolfer,
(11): Michel Gauler, Quebec (5): Bot Gainery,
Woshington (11): Bob Bourne, N.Y. Islanders
(11): Michel Gauler, Quebec (5): Bot Gainery,
Mondried (5): Pet Boulette, Philodery (4): Edmonton (4): Lossy Murphy, Los Angeles
(11): Michel Gauler, Quebec (5): Bot Gainery,
Woshington (11): Bob Bourne, N.Y. Islanders
(11): Michel Gauler, Quebec (5): Bot Gainery,
Woshington (11): Gibert Persoult, Buffalo
(20): Poul Gardner, Pittsburgh (4):
Clark Gillies, N.Y. Islanders (3): Marion
Stostiny, Quebec (3): Gibert Persoult, Buffalo
(20): Poul Gardner, Pittsburgh (2):
Despess: JOHN VAN BOXMEER, Buffalo
(10): RAYMOND BOURQUE, Beston (8):
RANDY CARLYLE, Pittsburgh (2): LARRY
ROBINSON, Montreal (7): Rod Langway
ROBINSON, Montreal (7): Rod Langway
Robert (5): Bott Ford Indiana
(14): Bob Sauve, Buffalo-Detroit (4):
Geles Banlos Vencouver (14):
Geles Banlos Vencouver (14):
Britanting (14): Britanting (14): Bust
Robert (15): Robert Port, Boston (14): Denis
Palvin, N.Y. Islanders (12): Kan Monrea, N.Y.
Respect (13): Rest Robert (14): Bust
Robert (14): Bob Sauve, Buffalo-Detroit (4):
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BASEBALL ' Anteriors Legge BALTIMORE—Traded Days DeCinces, third beasamen, and Juff Schneider, pitcher, to the baseman, and Jeff Schneider, p California Angels for Dan Ford, au

confract, TORONTO—Signed Domesa Garcia, second bosement, to a two-year confract; Barry Bannell, outfielder, and Jim Clancy, Jerry Garvin and Mork Bembook, sitchers, to one-year contracts.
Mork Bembook, sitchers, to one-year contracts.
MOUSTON—Signed Terry Publ. outlietier, to
a lour-year contract, and Kiko Garcia, infielder,

to a sne-year contract.

MONTREAL—Named Tommy Thomason
menager of San Jose at the California League; National Hackey League LEAGUE—Suspended Jim Mona, right wing

said Thursday that he anticipated "well-coordinated and effective" Washington Post Service WASHINGTON — The president of the International Olympic security for the Games, United Press International reported from Los Angeles Committee said Thursday the Olympic movement had recovered from the U.S.-led boycott of the

Samaranch Optimistic for Games

["Our security planning is well underway and we anticipate that our security procedures in 1984 1980 Moscow Games, and he pre-dicted the 1984 Los Angeles Olymwill be extremely well-coordinated and effective," Usher said. pics will be "one of the biggest and Samaranch, too, said Los Ange-

Carruthers Take Title In U.S. Pairs Skating

United Press International INDIANAPOLIS - The brotherruthers won their second consecutive national title Thursday in the pairs competition of the U.S. Figure Skating championship. In a mild surprise, the team of Maria Di Domenico and Burt Lancon finished second ahead of 1981 runner-ups, Lea Ann Miller and Bill Fauver.

In the senior dance compulsory competition, Judy Blumberg and Michael Seibert successfully defended their title.

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curity arrangements. He did ac-knowledge that transportation of the athletes to and from the farflung sites where events will be held might be a problem. The athletes will live in two Olympic villages, one at the University of Southern California and the other at UCLA, Samaranch said. Samaranch said he will discuss

les officials will make adequate se-

the Los Angeles Games at his meeting with Reagan. The meetings of the international sports federations will provide officials with their first opportunity to examine the sites where their athletes will be competing for medals in IOC Director Monique Berlioux

has said that she thought it likely that the Soviet criticism of Los Angeles would go on indefinitely. She added that whether the Soviet Union even intends to send a team to Los Angeles is not likely to be known until just six weeks before the Games begin July 28, 1984— the deadline for officially accepting invitations to attend the Games.

breaches of the rules.

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Didier Pironi ... explaining drivers' position

fined \$5,000 with a possible tworace suspension over the next two

The only drivers not fined were Teo Fabi and Jochen Mass who

48 hours of being notified next Monday, their licenses will be suspended, and the running of the

promised. Pironi, a spokesman for the

any sanctions imposed by FISA. drivers, describing the talks be-tween FISA and the drivers as a

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Art Buchwald

A Lid on Garbage

NEW YORK — Everyone keeps asking when George Orwell's 1984 will arrive. For all intents and purposes, it's already here. You want evidence? This week the city of Washington, D.C., where I reside, informed me that I was going to be assigned, absolutely free, a "Supercan," which is a

garbage contain-The bad news was that garbage collections would be cut down to one a week, and in the future, the Department of Sanitation would

Page 14

only accept your trash if it was Buchwald placed in their as-

signed 85-gallon "Supercan." The notice also informed me that one "Supercan" would be provided per household, but if you filled your can, you would be permitted to place a closed container or garbage bag on top. "If after six weeks," my notice read, "you always have more refuse than the Supercan will hold, call to deter-mine if a second is required." (Note that it doesn't say YOU will determine if a second is required. Apparently, it will be a matter to be arbitrated between you and the Department of Sanitation on the other end of the line. We'll come back to that later.)

First, I would like to say that a person's trash is a very personal thing, and I resent being told what kind of container I must put it in. I happen to have six trash barrels. only two with covers on them. The other covers have either been lost or stolen. I use the ones with covers for garbage, and the ones without covers for trash such as old magazines, the Pentagon papers, and Nixon tapes I am tired of listening to.

Some weeks I don't have enough trash to fill an 85-gallon Supercan, and other weeks, particularly when all the kids are home. I need six Supercans, plus some extra bags, to clean out the house.

The one thing that I've always said is is that a person was free to collect or throw out as much trash as he wanted to.

One person's junk is another person's heirlooms. The option of when to throw out trash was always left up to the

limit on how much you can set out

When the 85-gallon Supercan is filled, you have used up your trash allowance and you're stuck with the rest for another seven days.

So we come to the city's way of dealing with the problem: "If you have more refuse than Supercan will hold, call to determine if a secand is required.

Having dealt with D.C. officials on other matters. I am paranoid enough to believe the conversation will go something like this:

After waiting an hour to get through on the "Supercan" line, a voice will say, "Yes." ."I'm calling to request a second Supercan because I find one is not

"What have you been eating?"
"I don't think that's any of your

business. "It is if we are to determine whether or not you're entitled to a

second trash barrel." "Well, it so happens I haven't kept track of what I've been eating, but with our other trash it comes to more than 85 gallons."
"What other trash?"

"Old telephone books, a shredded baby mattress, an old Rem-brandt. How the hell do I know what we threw out? Am I supposed to keep an inventory?"

"It would help when you're asked to appear in front of the Supercan Refuse Commission." "You mean my request has to go through a commission?"

"A second Supercan is a privilege, not a right. People requesting two have to prove there is an extraordinary need for it. If we issued you another Supercan, everyone on your block would be demanding two, and the city doesn't have that kind of money to throw around on garbage."

"So what am I supposed to do?" "We'll send you a form to fill out in which you must list all the trash you throw out in a week. Then we'll decide if you must cut down on what you are disposing, or whether you can have another

"When will I know?"

"The commission meets once a week. You should get a notice to make your case personally no later than November."

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Charles Addams' Ghoul Pool

By Dolores Barclay

The Associated Press
TEW YORK — Cartoonist Charles Addams' fans like to clutter his apartment with knicks and knacks they think he'd love to have - like skulls. snake skins and pictures of bats. He professes not to understand why they consider him a

gourmet of the ghoulish, although for the past 48 years he has made millions of readers chuckle, smirk and smile with drawings of the sinister and the Addams sees the world

through barbed wire glasses, finding a quirky view of everyday people, places and things. What does a "Caution, Children Crossing" sign really mean? To Ad-dams, it's a drawing of a car stopped by the sign and a string of children crossing the road with no end in sight. He draws a woman on a park

bench with a bag of crumbs, tossing them out on the walk. Instead of the usual pigeons, a bevy of inch-tall men scoops up the food. "My cartoons don't have any political slant," he says. "I'm not trying to say anything. I'm just trying to be funny."

His drawings for The New Yorker have blended the grotesque with the homey. And the characters he's best known for, the Addams family, have been the nearest things to graveyard fantasies since Dracula. But they are never without humor.

"I recently saw 'An American Werewolf In London.' There was jugular blood all over the screen." Addams says. "I always hinted at that; I never showed it. Everything is more explicit now. I think it's better to hint.

"'Frankenstein' is still the king of horror films. 'Nosferatu' was really good. It was only equaled by Lon Chaney in 'Phan-tom of the Opera,' when he takes off his mask and there's a wonderful skull-like face."

Addams approaches reverie with talk of the macabre. But hidden beneath is a gentle soul that likes to have a good laugh. Well, maybe a good perverted

The reputation that's developed out of his more grotesque drawings is not really reflected in the man himself," says Lee Lorenz, art editor at The New



Yorker. "His reputation is a source of amusement to him and he plays on it. If you look at the work he's produced in later years, it's less and less grotesque and a more surreal view of life."

This is seen in Addams' latest collection of cartoons, "Creature Comforts," published by Simon & Schuster. The cover shows a man in pajamas and bathrobe facing his front door - with five locks. A small valentine has been

slipped under the door.
I look at this and I think maybe — of loneliness," Addams says with a shy smile. "Now that's not bizarre and it certainly isn't political."

A variant of this cartoon, however, shows a similar scene but while the man is locking his multiple-lock door, a saw is cutting a hole around him in the floor.

The 69-year-old Addams sits in a great chair in the living room of his duplex apartment near the Museum of Modern Art, a suit of armor rigid behind him, his faithful dog, Alice B. Curr, at his feet. He adopted her from the Bide-a-Wee Home Association 11 years

ago.
"They told me that this dog hated children and I said, 'Great. I'll take it.'" Does he really hate children? "Oh, yeah. I guess so. But only under a certain age because they're so noisy. Addams rises from his seat to

show off his medieval armor col-

lection. Seventeen crossbows

cover one wall. He also has two maces and three swords. "I'm sort of an escapist," he says. "I lose myself in arms and armor. I like to live in the past." The 16th century is his favorite period. "It was probably a rotten time to live. Everyone was beheaded and they had a lot of

plagues. But it's a romantic time that appeals to me." He circles the room, past a stuffed piranha, two snake skins. a snake's head frozen in a glass ball and a human thigh bone. He stops by the low, glass-topped table in front of the sofa. It's a 19th-century embalming table

that made the rounds during the Civil War. See, here's the little piece that holds up the head," he says. "I put glass on top of the wicker. But you can still see some of the stains from the 'old fluids.'

Fascinated With Death

Addams says he's fascinated with death, without looking forward to it. "I suppose it's cozy. I've done a lot of tombstone pictures, so I suppose you can have fun with it.

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ITALY

As a child growing up in West-

field, N.J., it was not death nor the bogeyman that scared him, but claustrophobia — being locked in a closet. "Actually, the idea of the bogeyman fascinated me," he says. "I appreciated the

bogeyman."

Today, his greatest fear is being bored to death.

once fainted from boredom," he says, "I was about 20 and a friend was telling me about a car trip. It just went on and on. He had gotten as far as Birmingham and I said, 'Excuse me,' and I went outside and fainted."

Addams was encouraged in art by his father, a naval architect who eventually went into the music business. At the age of 9, Addams entered an art contest sponsored by the Rogers Peet Co. He won first prize. He went to Colgate University for a year, transferred to the University of Pennsylvania, finally graduating from Grand Central Art School in New York.

Where did he pick up his interest in the bizarre? "That's like asking a bird how

he learned to sing."

MacFadden Publications offered Addams a job. He worked in the art department, touching up murder victims and other corpses in detective magazines. But Addams rather liked the bodies the way they were - with just a tad more blood and gore. Finally, in 1933, he sold his

first cartoon to The New Yorker. "It was a picture of a hockey rink," Addams says. "All the players were there and one man was in his stocking feet. His toes were curled up on the ice. He says to one of the players, 'I forgot my skates.' Who would buy that cartoon now?"

Greeting for Carolers

It took a while before Addams became a regular contributor to The New Yorker. He started drawing the Addams family the vampire wife and swarthy, Peter Lorre-like husband: the bald, bug-eyed uncle; the butler who best resembles Frankenstein and the two children who never knew innocence.

At Christmas, he drew them on the roof of their cobwebby Victorian house, clustered around a cauldron of boiling water, about to pour it on the carolers in the street below.



"A normal American boy."

uncle, driving along a mountain road with a truck speeding toward him in the opposite direction. He pulls over to the side and sticks his hand out the window to wave the cars behind him to pass.

"They were the type of people I like — people I would be comfortable with." says Addams. straight of face.

The cartoon lamily became the basis of a hit television show in the 1960s - "The Addams Family." They are gone now, from TV and The New Yorker.

"I miss the Addams family." laments Addams, a homebody himself. He married his third wife, Marilyn Matthews Miller. last year — at a pet cemetery. The bride wore a black velvet dress, and the groom wore a dark pin-stripe suit at the ceremony under a Japanese pine tree in a plot devoted to the remains of five beloved dogs and one turtle. Alice B. Curr wore yellow rib-

Addams is devoted to animals and loves to talk about a parakeet he once had. "I let it fly free around the apartment. It would sit on my knee while I sat in the bathtub. It would get on the edge of my martini glass and sip and its little eyes would close up and it would fly around crazily."

The bird flew out a window one day and never returned. That bird was a real friend," he says wistfully. "I tried out another one, but it hated me."

He still keeps an empty bird cage by his bed. "I'm just a normal American

Attorney Joseph Thomas beat out 1,000 other gamblers and walked away with \$70,000 in the International Craps Tournament

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Award at Lido Bash Actress Catherine Deneuve Dic-

sented the cake, a ceiling-high con.

coction topped by silvery YSL ini-

tials, to Yves Saint Laurent at his

20th anniversary bash at the Lido

in Paris. Although the place was

jammed with show business lumi-

naries, clients and friends that he

had invited, the moody designer sat with 17 collaborators who have

been with him since the opening of

them that I am what I am today

and it is for them that this party is

given," he said. Former Vogue edi-tor Diana Vreeland and current ed-

itor Grace Mirabella presented

him with an "International Fash-

ion" award from the Council of

Janet Cooke, a Washington Post

reporter who won a Pulitzer Prize

last year for a fabricated report about an 8-year-old herom addict,

says she made up the story because

she had spent two months looking

for such a person and "if I did not produce a story, then how was I to justify my time?" Cooke resigned

in the furor over the article and the

Post returned the prize. In her first

public statement since the incident last spring, Cooke told Phil Do-nobuse of NBC News that there

was an "undercurrent" of competi-

tiveness among Post reporters "to be first, to be flashiest, to be sensa-

tional. I simply wanted to write a story I had been working on sc

that I would not have to go back and say I cannot do it. I did not want to fail." The incident stirred

criticism of news articles that

quote anonymous sources and

prompted many news organiza-

tions to strengthen their price

dures to prevent a similar occur-

rence. The hoax was disclosed al-

ter the Pulitzer Prize board, over-

ruling a panel of jurors, gave her the prize last April. A previous em-

ployer questioned the academic credentials Cooke listed and un-

worked since leaving the Post but

would like to write even though:

a reporter. She said she had been

approached with book and movie

contracts, but had made no ar

rangements to do either.

der questioning, she admitted , , making up the credentials and the story itself. She said she had not juice

she knew she could never again be.

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